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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

M. Laval Is in United States

Bombs Burst in Manchuria

Mexico Gets Strong Cabinet

Ireland Outlaws the Plotters

Latin America Names Woman

American Treasury Talks Tax

His Excellency M. Pierre Laval, president of the Council of Ministers of France, is welcomed at New York and takes a special train for Washington. While crossing the Atlantic his experts have been equipping him with details of the subjects to be discussed with President Hoover. Washington officials have likewise prepared the President. The world waits and watches. The conferences between guest and host are to be informal—and therefore more important. Two men will be talking, cutting rules, coming to the point. It is as though the Old World and the New World had each narrowed itself down to a tongue and a pair of ears. What will be said and agreed upon has, as has been pointed out repeatedly, no official significance at all. But as basing government actions certain to follow—as affecting, possibly, the course of many matters that involve the whole world—the weight of words surpasses any easy computation.

¶ Japan maneuvers at Geneva and its troops maneuver in Manchuria. Peiping reports that two towns have been bombed and a third threatened from the air. Tokyo announces that Chinese troops have been bombed by an airplane which they fired upon. What the Japanese plane meant by loitering in a bombing position above the Chinese troops Tokyo does not explain.

¶ Mexico's new Cabinet takes office, greatly strengthening the Government of President Ortiz Rubio. General Calles is Minister of War and Marine and the Cabinet is headed, as Minister of the Interior, by Señor Manuel C. Tellez, for 11 years Mexican Ambassador at Washington and dean of the diplomatic corps. Señor Luis Montes de Oca remains as Minister of Finance. Washington is pleased, feeling that the administration of the friendly nation across the Rio Grande is in capable hands.

¶ The Irish Free State acts under its new public safety law. It outlaws 12 revolutionary organizations on the ground that they are communistic. Chief of these, and said to be leading the others, is Saor Eire, which aims to set up a Soviet republic, and which is accused of many deeds of terrorism. The public safety act provides a military court with powers of swift punishment.

¶ Latin America appoints its first woman diplomat. Panama names Señora Delia Robles de Andrieve as Chargé d'Affaires at Havana as her husband, who has been Minister to Cuba, retires to become Panaman Secretary of Justice and the Interior. The tradition of centuries is yielding. From the patio to political position is a long step for the lady of Latin America.

¶ London gets Mr. Gandhi's goat. It exhibits the goat in the English Dairy Show and the little milch animal carries off the blue ribbon. The goat market has picked up since the Mahatma and his chief source of food arrived from India. Multitudes will perhaps now wish to sample goat's milk. But so far none of the imitators of Mr. Gandhi have banished their beds and called for a bench.

¶ The United States Treasury Department studies the possible sources of the revenue which it must have. Far-flung increases in taxes seem almost certain when Congress meets. A selected sales tax, such as has been proposed by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, is favorably regarded. The widest fair distribution of the burden is sought. The tax will probably bring back memories of days of the World War. But this is another war—on that bugaboo depression.

¶ Mr. H. G. Wells seeks in the United States answer to the query embodied in his newest book, "What Are We to Do With Our Lives?" is the title. The author sees the world writhing in confusion, and suffering mostly through unwillingness to discard the old for the new. He finds it preposterous that humanity should still be followed about and pestered by such an antiquated, outworn thing as war. He is not yet clear as to how humanity is to effect the great "change-over"; he just knows it has to be done.

¶ Turkey rules that only married men may motor. Automobile mishaps have been too numerous and the Istanbul police have seen the light. Only men with family ties have a sufficient sense of responsibility and only they shall be allowed at the steering wheel. Perhaps Turkey means to throw in an auto with a wedding certificate or to throw in a wife with a driver's license.

Collections for Fund Of Publishing House

AT THE Wednesday evening meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, held last night, the following announcement was read:

In order that the local congregation of The Mother Church may have opportunity to contribute to the building of the new Publishing House, The Christian Science Board of Directors has decided to turn the collections on the third Sunday of each month over to the Church Treasurer, Edward L. Ripley, 206 Massachusetts Avenue, to be added to the Publishing House Building Fund. This practice will be continued until the contributions from all sources are sufficient to meet the entire cost of the new building.

It has already been announced by the Directors that The Mother Church will, from its available resources, assume a substantial share of the financial needs for constructing the new Publishing House.

Vote of Women In Spain Won Without Strife

Universal Suffrage Sets Mark Among Europe's Latin Countries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The granting of votes to women under the new Spanish Constitution sets a remarkable precedent. The Spanish Republic is the first of the Latin countries in Europe to take this step; and when one considers that Spain has always been considered socially and politically backward as compared with France, for example, it is hard to see how France and other countries can fail to follow suit.

What is especially to be noted is that the feminine vote was given without special agitation. It seemed natural and inevitable that with the transformation of Spain from a Monarchy to a Republic women should share in public affairs.

After all, of what did the Spanish men complain? They complained that under the Dictatorship they were voteless. They had no right to express their political opinions. They were without representation.

Carried Against Opposition

It was largely because of this denial of an elementary right that the revolution was made, the Dictatorship overthrown, the King deposed, and the republic proclaimed. When the Republicans who had thus gained their liberties held their elections and framed their Constitution, it would surely have been illogical had they in turn refused to half the adult community the vote to which they themselves attached so much importance. If it was wrong for the King and the Dictator to deny the vote, it would have been equally wrong for the men voters to deny the vote to women.

Yet, despite this apparently irresistible argument, there was strong opposition to votes for women. Curiously enough it came from the most ardent Republicans, and even from one of the women members of the Cortes—for, by an extraordinary anomaly, though women could not vote they could be elected to Parliament. What were the grounds of this opposition? They are worth a moment's attention.

Theoretically it was admitted that Spanish women should be allowed to vote. The objection was as to the expediency of permitting an unknown quantity to place the Republic, new-born, in jeopardy. The men had been consulted at the polls and they had declared unmistakably for a Republic. That Republic was still in process of being established. Would it not be taking undue risks to put it at the mercy of an adverse vote on the part of the women?

Period of Consolidation

But why should it be supposed that the vote of the women would be adverse? In the first place, it was argued that women, having never enjoyed political rights, had only indirectly a sense of grievance against the Monarchy. They could not complain of being robbed of what they had never had.

In the second place, they were politically uneducated and might use their votes unwisely. It was therefore suggested that the Republic should first be consolidated, and afterward, when it could not longer be called into question, the franchise should be extended.

It was alleged, too, that women in Spain are more susceptible to the influence of the priests than are the men. This, however, is an unproven assertion. There are regions where both men and women are clerical, and other regions where men and women are anti-clerical. In general it may be said that men and women of the same class in the same circumstances think very much alike.

Just as the only way to learn to swim is—to swim, so the only way to learn to vote is—to vote.

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RAIL AND MOTOR CO-ORDINATION DECLARED NEED

Massachusetts Industries Addressed by Official of Pennsylvania Road

Strict coördination of activities is necessary for railroad and motor-truck operators in order to save time in transit as well as reduce costs for either system by eliminating rehandling of freight, Mr. John F. Deasey, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, told members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at a meeting of the transportation section at the Copley-Plaza today.

This is the principal problem which these transportation agencies are facing from a competitive point of view and it resolves itself into utilizing each agency of transport—railroad and highway—in those fields and for those purposes for which it is the more efficient, the Pennsylvania executive declared. To bring their functions into harmony and coördination is to give the public the maximum advantages of both, he said.

"In railroad work," Mr. Deasey went on, "terminal operations are usually relatively very expensive, and the line haul between terminals relatively cheap to perform. In this situation, the motor vehicle, by reason of its almost unlimited flexibility of operation, is admirably adapted to take over from the railroads much of their terminal work." The truck, in coördination with the rails, can give shippers door-to-door service instead of limited spur track delivery, Mr. Deasey explained.

Truck Competition

Taking up the subject of motor-truck competition from two general viewpoints, Mr. Deasey said that one views it as a menace to the future of railroads and the other as an opportunity for railroad companies to expand their operations into a new and growing field, and thus increase the scope and value of the service which they may be able to render to the public.

"On the Pennsylvania Railroad," said Mr. Deasey, "we are convinced that the latter viewpoint is the sound one and our policies and plans for the future are entirely predicated upon it." The speaker pointed out that motor vehicles are as clearly adapted to the purposes of retail and intracity service as railroads are to those of mass transport and intercity hauls. "On the railroads," the speaker explained, "other things being equal, the larger the train load the more economically and efficiently can the service be rendered. On the highway this is not true.

"Highways are primarily built for and used by non-commercial vehicles of relatively small size. Owing to this condition, it is obvious that

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Part-Time Liberty Urged During Last Of Term in Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22—Partial liberty for the prisoner during the latter portion of his term was advocated by Mr. Herbert R. O'Conor, state's attorney of Maryland, speaking before the American Prison Congress here yesterday.

A regular practice should be established by law, he said, that in every case where full sentence is being served the prisoner should be allowed partial liberty during one-tenth or one-eighth of the final portion and under proper official supervision of state's officers, and that he be afforded opportunity of obtaining employment and re-establishing himself in the community. If the prisoner's return to society is made gradually under proper direction it will greatly facilitate his readjustment to society, he held.

Mr. O'Conor stressed that it was the duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution to have proper consideration for the offender's future in prison and after his release. This duty, he said, was not to convict, but to see that justice was done. Fairness, justice and consideration on the part of the prosecution teach the offender "true and great respect for the majesty, dignity and inevitability of the law," he declared. The lack of these qualities lead him to scorn and depreciate the law, he added.

"We note with regret," he continued, "that often a notorious criminal, characterized as a public enemy, is ushered into a penal institution after conviction on a formal trivial or technical charge, while the general understanding is that evidence is at hand tending to show that he has been engaged steadily in defying the law in serious major operations. If such a man is a menace to society, he ought to be tried for his major crime or crimes, rather than punished for them indirectly by improvised charges of vagrancy, income tax dodging or the like."

LARGER EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS MADE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Committee for the Interchange of Secondary Women Teachers has arranged 11 exchanges for the year, September, 1931, to July, 1932, between members of the staff of schools in Great Britain and the United States. This number represents an increase of 50 per cent over the exchanges arranged during the last two years.

Council Gives Japan to Nov. 12 To Leave Manchurian Area

Demands Sent Tokyo in Form of Resolution and Backed by Warning to China to Guarantee Japanese Life and Property

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 22—Voting unanimously, except for China and Japan, but including the United States, the Council of the League of Nations today demanded that Japan withdraw its troops from Manchuria within the time limit fixed for the next meeting of the Council, which is expected to be Nov. 12. After a day and night filled with pessimistic negotiating the Council finally surprised its friendliest critics by producing a resolution which, to observers, metes out equitable justice in this highly difficult affair. M. Aristide Briand, President of the Council, read the resolution. The most important is the following demand:

"The Council calls upon the Japanese Government to begin immediately, and to proceed progressively with the withdrawal of its troops into the railway zone so that the total withdrawal may be effected before the date fixed for the next meeting of the Council."

To balance this, the Council "calls upon the Chinese Government to assume the responsibility for the safety and lives of all Japanese subjects resident in Manchuria, and requests the Chinese authorities to associate with them, representatives of other powers in order that such representatives may follow the execution of the arrangement."

The Council further recommends that both parties immediately appoint representatives to arrange details of execution at all points of the evacuation, and the taking over of the evacuated territory.

The Council also recommends that as soon as the evacuation is complete, parties begin direct negotiations on the questions outstanding between them, particularly those which led to recent incidents. This resolution has not yet been accepted by either of the parties concerned.

After M. Briand had read the Council's recommendations Dr. Sze of China asked for a short delay to obtain instructions from his government. But on the main points it appeared clear that China welcomes the resolution. Mr. Yoshisawa, however, immediately launched a protest against the demand of Japan that Japan retire its troops. He reiterated that Japan had no territorial

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TARIFF LIMITS IF MacDONALD WINS, AGREED

Government Would Listen to Plans—Conservatives' 'Minds Open'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 22—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, have now agreed to definite limitations upon the extent to which an election victory for the National Government would mean tariffs for Britain.

Mr. MacDonald at Tamworth yesterday disclosed what he described as a "gentlemen's understanding" on this question. "In consideration of this trade problem centering around the object and purpose of balancing trade," Mr. MacDonald said, "no proposal seriously brought forward will be excluded. We shall consider everything and no formulas will prevent us from allowing our minds to come to an independent judgment on a case as it is presented. The election does not give instructions to apply, but it does give instructions to examine, in relation to trade problems, as to how and if we can consider tariffs advantageous. Our mandate is, if there is a National Government, it is instructed not to go back to the people, but to go on and apply its conclusions as speedily as possible."

Mr. Baldwin, at Liverpool, gave assurance generally confirmative of this statement. His main point was that the Conservatives would keep an "open mind." Indicating the closeness of his policy with that of Mr. MacDonald's, he said, "the sailing orders of the Prime Minister are the right sailing orders for the nation and they are the sailing orders under which I am going to put out to sea."

The importance attached here to these statements, not only an account of their bearing upon the ultimate tariff policy of Britain, but also because the size of the election majority expected for the National Government, has come to depend largely upon the extent to which free trade Liberal opinion can be satisfied that it will not be ignored.

Liberals under Mr. David Lloyd George's instructions have already promised to vote for Labor Opposition candidates in many constituencies in order to defeat protectionist Conservatives and the dimensions of this movement, though limited, are sufficient to have become a factor in the election.

East and West Shipping Combine

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22 (AP)—A huge shipping combine which will affect the American merchant marine in all parts of the world was announced here last night by Mr. R. Stanley Dollar, vice-president of the Dollar Steamship Company.

Mr. Dollar spoke direct for the first time on the purposes of recent conferences between captains of the shipping industry on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

He gave details of what had been accomplished in the discussions between himself, Mr. Kenneth Dawson, Portland, Ore.; Mr. Hubert Fleishhacker, San Francisco financier, and Mr. Paul Chapman, head of the United States Lines, all representing the west coast shipping interests, and Mr. John M. Franklin, of the International Mercantile Marine, and Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, of the Roosevelt Steamship Company.

Mr. Dollar said the group had decided that the west coast interests, represented by Dollar-Chapman-Dawson and backed by Mr. Fleishhacker, should acquire a half interest in the Roosevelt company which is closely affiliated with the International Mercantile Marine, thus definitely linking east and west coast shippers in coöperative operations.

RUSSIA FAVORS ARMS HOLIDAY OF FIXED TYPE

Litvinoff Stresses Need of Closing Loopholes for Interpretations

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 22—The Soviet Government is willing to accept and carry out the League of Nations' proposal for an armaments holiday year beginning Nov. 1, provided other countries take a similar pledge expressed in binding form as an international convention.

This was the substance of a communication the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, yesterday addressed to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League, in response to the latter's inquiry.

Mr. Litvinoff emphasized the need of absolute clarity in the proposed arms holiday, observing: "If every state has the right to interpret the scope of the obligation it assumed according to its own will and mutual claims, reproaches which cannot create an atmosphere of confidence for the conference are unavoidable.

"Absence of clarity and definiteness in corresponding decisions of the League of Nations and international obligations are one cause of those unfortunate events now developing in Manchuria, which cannot, of course, strengthen the atmosphere of confidence."

This was the first official reference to the Manchurian conflict, and may reflect dissatisfaction at the fact that the Soviet Union, with definite Far Eastern interests, has not been consulted in its capacity as a signatory to the Kellogg pact regarding means which might have contributed to settlement of the conflict.

Mr. Litvinoff leaves shortly for a two weeks' visit to Angora, and Soviet-Turkish relations constitute the subject of an article in today's Izvestia. The author argues that Turkey can expect no real economic aid from Western powers, especially in the present time of world crisis. He observes: "Development of the Soviet Union and its industrialization bring closer the moment when the first Socialist country can show lands fighting for national independence not only political but also appreciable economic aid."

Wild White Herd Listed as Luxury

LONDON (AP)—Whether present financial conditions will cause the dispersal of the famous Northumberland wild white cattle herd, the only pure descendants of the original British wild ox, is discussed by the Earl of Tankerville, the herd's owner, in the current issue of The Field.

"The wild cattle, now about 44 in number, have been in Chillingham Park for some 700 years," the Earl writes. "They have been left entirely to themselves, beyond being given certain extra hay in winter, and no extraneous blood has ever been introduced.

"Now a crisis is looming up, for although the herd is maintained by [illegible] at a cost of about £7 or £8 per head annually entirely for the sake of national and scientific interest, it is regarded by the inland revenue authorities as a personal luxury, and no reduction of taxation whatever is allowed in respect of its upkeep."

He expresses the hope that some organization will volunteer to assume maintenance of the herd and states his willingness to turn it over to the nation.

CHILEAN EDUCATOR RESIGNS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 22 (AP)—Señor Leonardo Guzman, Minister of Education, resigned yesterday with the explanation that he was retiring for reasons of politics. It was reported that the university students' strike, now virtually solved, was a factor in his decision.

HOOVER EXERTS INFLUENCE FOR I. C. C. PROPOSAL

Administration Reported in Strong Sympathy With Rates Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — The Hoover Administration is exerting strong indirect pressure on the railroads to accept the Interstate Commerce Commission's proposal for a $100,000,000 freight rate increase, it was learned on good authority here, and the prospect of favorable action by the carriers is being watched with closest interest.

The feeling had been that the railroads would accept the program, and then turn to the Administration for additional relief; but from a reliable source it is learned that there is no present prospect of this, as the Administration is represented as being strongly sympathetic to the Interstate Commerce Commission program, which is considered to be a particularly remarkable document in view of the practical unanimity expressed by the members of the commission.

Furthermore, it is the conviction of government officials, and many rail executives, that in no event will there be a general wage reduction in an effort to reduce operating costs. Such a reduction would take from a year to a year and a half to secure, it is believed, unless the trade unions agreed to it voluntarily, and of that there is at present no indication.

A specific proposal for rail relief has been outlined by the Administration and is still to be considered. This is a repeal of the recapture clause of the Transportation Act under which excess earnings of the highly prosperous railroads be handed over to the Interstate Commerce Commission with which to finance the needs of the weaker roads.

The commission itself has recommended this, and that it be made retroactive. If passed, such a repeal would release considerable sums of money now in dispute between the Government and the railroads. This would afford relief to roads which, however, are not too much in distress, and do nothing for those carriers which have never made money that is subject to recapture.

From railroad authorities here the word comes that certain of the transportation executives are disturbed most over the pool feature of the commission's rate proposal. They take the position that it is unfair to take their earnings and apply them to the requirements of other lines, some of them competitive.

A question as to the legality of such a process has been raised, but administration officials insist that if the recapture clause was legal, then the pool proposal of the commission's program also is legal.

Tax Warrants Sale for Chicago Teachers Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Availability of nearly $7,000,000, possibly within two weeks, to pay Chicago's teachers, who have seen no cash salaries since April, is the hope held out by a new relief plan drafted by a conference of representatives of the chief interested groups.

The latest proposal for emergency relief for unpaid school workers, many of whom are facing actual hardship, is the first to be offered jointly by the various teachers' organizations and Board of Education. It was developed at a round table conference called at the suggestion of a circuit court judge who saw need for settling a dispute over scrip out of court.

Some teachers' organizations demanded, others opposed, a temporary injunction against the issuance of scrip by the Board of Education. Now they are united in support of a plan which it is hoped will bring in actual cash to pay back salaries and take up scrip. It proposes to find buyers for the 1930 educational tax anticipation warrants for which there appears to be no market, due to the two-year delay in tax collections. To make them attractive to purchasers, the Board of Education would raise the interest rate upon them from 4 to 6 per cent.

Sale of these warrants, it is claimed, would make possible further financial transactions by the city which would release $8,986,000 and pay the delayed salaries for something less than two months.

Within a few days an opinion on the legality of the plan to increase interest on warrants is expected from a firm of attorneys accepted as authority on bonds and municipal securities. If their opinion is favorable, it seems highly probable that the plan will be a success, said Mr. Thurlow G. Essington, attorney for five school unions.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS 'STRIKE' IN WARSAW

WARSAW, Oct. 22 (AP)—Municipal workers in Warsaw declined to work today, although they appeared as usual at their desks and jobs. The "strike" is in protest against irregular payment of salaries.

The orchestra chorus of the Civic Opera invaded the City Hall yesterday demanding back pay and, the demonstration having proved effective, the municipal employees today determined upon the passive resistance policy. The Ministry of Interior is considering disbanding the city council and appointing a commissioner over the municipal government.

Oxford Plans Move For Noise Abatement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

A SOCIETY for the abatement of noise caused by motor traffic has been formed here, and is the first of its kind in Britain.

This noise and its accompanying reverberation are said to be a menace to the safety of colleges and historic buildings, and a serious hindrance to study. Already more than 100 subscriptions for the society have been received from the occupants of houses in two roads alone. It is thought that many other towns will hasten to follow the example set by this new Oxford movement.

Laval's Visit Centers Upon World Issues

Success of Arms Parley Involved in Meeting With Hoover

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The visit of M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, for direct personal conversations with President Hoover, which begin today, is believed to have world-wide importance.

A train of events set in motion when the Armistice was signed has left the United States and France in the present critical juncture holding jointly the key to the solution of many important questions of the most far-reaching international significance.

On the coöperation and cordiality established by the present visit will rest to a great degree the successful outcome of such momentous problems as the disarmament conference at Geneva in February, the question of interallied debts and reparations, and all the pressing world fiscal matters bound up in the reëstablishment of world normalcy and indicated by the accumulation of more than half of the world's gold in the coffers of the two countries in question.

Following the flattering reception given to him in New York this morning, M. Laval, accompanied by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was en route for Washington.

A change was made in the Laval program today to permit Washington correspondents to see the visiting Frenchman. Following a formal call on the White House at 6, M. Laval will see the press correspondents at the home of the American Ambassador to Paris, Mr. Walter E. Edge, where he is staying.

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho was a caller at the White House last night. It is understood that matters pertaining to the Laval visit were discussed.

Common Stand Sought

It was reiterated from an authoritative source on the eve of M. Laval's arrival that the present visit will be hedged around by absolutely no cut-and-dried program, and that the primary object of the meeting is to bring a mutual exchange of viewpoints between the leaders of two great states on matters of fundamental concern.

The Administration has come to feel, it is learned, that the success of the coming arms limitation conference hinges primarily on the ability of France and the United States to reach a common understanding. The wave of cordiality and

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Woman Mentioned For Capital 'Mayor'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Because of the turn of events in the House of Representatives, a woman may become the next "Mayor of Washington."

The "Mayor" is the chairman of the House Committee on District of Columbia Affairs. The woman who may assume that position is Representative Mary T. Norton (D.), of New Jersey.

If the Democrats organize the next House, as appears probable now, the chairmanship of each committee would fall to the ranking Democrat on the committee. Representative Christopher D. Sullivan of New York, the ranking Democrat on the District Committee, however, is also ranking Democrat on the more important Insular Affairs Committee. If he takes over the affairs of the latter, it will leave Mrs. Norton as head of the District of Columbia Committee.

A woman has never been chairman of any congressional committee, although there have been women members of Congress since 1917. Mrs. Norton is the first woman to be elected to Congress from the Democratic Party and has served there since 1924. She has been a delegate to the last two Democratic national conventions.

Peru Forbids Wage Cuts, Discharges Forbidden

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—In Peru it's against the law to discharge a worker or cut his wages.

Mr. Julian D. Smith, acting commercial attaché at Lima, reported to the Commerce Department yesterday the Peruvian Government had issued a decree prohibiting all agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises from reducing wages or discharging manual laborers.

LAVAL SEEKS AMERICAN AID ON SECURITY

French Premier Welcomed to New York on Way to Washington

SAYS PEACE HINGES ON ORGANIZATION

Foresees Better Times When Two Nations Coöperate Fully in Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—M. Pierre Laval, president of the Council of Ministers of France, the first French Premier to visit America, arrived here today on the Ile de France of the French Line, and left a few hours later for Washington to confer with President Hoover on international problems.

Before he left, however, he revealed the underlying sentiment which prompted him to break diplomatic precedent. In response to the warm welcome accorded him at the City Hall he said a few revealing words.

"Governments and peoples should understand that security cannot be expressed merely in words of hope," he said. "It should be organized. If France and the United States can agree and unite in an ever-increasing coöperation, we may look forward to better things."

M. Laval was accompanied by his daughter, Mlle. Josette Laval, and a group of technical advisers, many of whom are financial experts. A large corps of newspaper men accompanied the party across the Atlantic.

Appeals for Coöperation

While M. Laval refused to be specific about the subjects he will take up with President Hoover, the field they will cover will be broad. In his address at the City Hall this was intimated when he said:

"I speak in the name of a country that is determined to join its efforts with yours to ward off the dangers which menace our civilization."

The financial stability of the great countries of the world, which inevitably includes the subjects of maintenance of the gold standard, war debts and reparations, is expected to enter into the discussions.

Then there are the more strictly political problems of disarmament and a "consultative pact" in regard to the Briand-Kellogg treaty upon which M. Laval and President Hoover may exchange views, and the desire of strong groups of Socialists in parts of Europe to overthrow capitalism may also be touched upon, since France today is the strongest capitalistic nation of Europe.

Stimson in Welcoming Party

Nation and city joined in greeting M. Laval and his party on their arrival. From an hour before the welcoming party on the city tug Macom arrived at quarantine, where the Ile de France had been at anchor since 3:47 o'clock this morning, formations of army, navy, and police airplanes zoomed in circles around the vessel through the crisp morning air.

It was about 8 o'clock when Mayor Walker's welcoming committee, headed by Mr. William F. Deegan, tenement house commissioner, stepped from the Macom aboard the Ile de France, and it was about an hour later, after the Macom had steamed down the harbor to the booming of a 19-gun salute from the battery of Fort Jay on Governor's Island, that M. Laval was met at Pier A, the Battery, by another party headed by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

With Mr. Stimson were the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Paul Claudel, and Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, director of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, who recently assisted in the preparation of the report for the Bank for International Settlements calling for reduction of reparations and war debts.

Personnel of Entourage

M. Laval's own party includes the following experts: Prof. Charles Rist, economist and financial expert of the Bank of France; M. Albert Buisson, president of the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris; M. Jean Jacques Bizot, Assistant Director of the Treasury; M. Jacques Rueff, financial attaché of the French Embassy at London; M. Andre Boissard of the Premier's personal staff; M. Louis Aubert and Commandant Dupre, specialists on the naval disarmament question, and Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, counselor of the American Embassy, Paris.

When the party of welcomers from the Mayor's office boarded the Ile de France at Quarantine, they found M. Laval, and his daughter, surrounded by a group of newspaper photographers who had arrived on a revenue cutter. Although the Premier permitted himself to be directed by the photographers, he gave no interview to correspondents, some of whom had come from as far west as Kansas City to meet him.

Aboard the Macom, however, he came closer to the newspaper men, and laughingly told them he used to be one of them himself—which, as a matter of fact, he did when, as a young man, he wrote for Socialist newspapers in Paris. He would not talk about his hopes for the visit, however.

"We will not be able to rearrange the affairs of the world in four days in Washington," he said with a smile. "I expect to tell President Hoover what my country thinks.

hopes and may do, and we shall exchange ideas."

Such snatches of conversation were exchanged through an interpreter. Like many thousand other visitors to America whose introduction comes through the trip up New York harbor, the French Premier was lost in wonder at the height and beauty of some of the new skyscrapers, and he remarked about them later in his City Hall speech.

At the Battery, following the greeting by Secretary Stimson, who had conferred with him in France not many months ago, there was the usual parade up Broadway, but this time there were more soldiers and marines than turn out to greet a triumphant aviator or the hero of some courageous sea rescue.

Crowds Line Streets

There were 1500 policemen altogether designated to guard the Premier and handle the crowds which swarmed into the streets to catch a glimpse of him. At the City Hall the crowds stood for more than an hour outside of the building and listened to the welcoming proceedings radiocast through loudspeakers in City Hall Park.

Here Mr. Wiggin took charge of the meeting. He first introduced the French Ambassador, who delivered his address in his native tongue. Secretary Stimson came next and spoke very briefly.

"Your honor, nothing has been omitted," he said, addressing Mayor Walker. "Your influence over the skies has brought us the most beautiful sunshine."

In responding the mayor got the thought.

"The sun which beams so happily upon us today," he said, turning to Mr. Stimson, "is just a little importation from the south of France," at which M Laval smiled broadly.

"Our greatest hope today," continued Mayor Walker, "is to give you some manifestation of the fact that in the endeavor to bring peace throughout the world, and to make for reconstruction that will lead us out of the wilderness of economic oppression, which the world suffers from today, we want to manifest, and we want you to know, that the American people have one President, and we are all behind him in that great personal endeavor."

Economic Needs Stressed

Mr. Wiggin, too, touched upon the difficulties from which the world seeks escape, which are behind the visit of M. Laval.

"France and the United States, the two strongest financial powers, are suffering with the rest of the world," he said. "The active head of the French Government has come at the invitation of the President of the United States to confer with respect to the situation. It is the duty of those of us here, and of the people of the United States as a whole, first, to make our distinguished guest sure that he is among friends and that he is very welcome and second to do nothing and to say nothing that will put impediments in the way of successfully carrying out his great mission.

"It is our duty to accord to him and to the President of the United States the largest possible freedom of action, and to do nothing and to say nothing which will force his hand or our own President's hand in the matter of premature disclosure of their purpose and their plans.

"The eyes of the world are upon these two great men, but just because they have great opportunities and great responsibilities it is our duty to leave them at peace, to make their path smooth, to let them work things out in their own way."

Text of Premier's Speech

M. Laval then made his speech in French, which was translated by M. Jules Andre as follows:

Mayor Walker, you are at the head of the largest city in the world. As I look at these mighty buildings, as I note the busy traffic on your streets, as I grasp the magnificent spectacle which New York offers, I am struck with admiration for the force of your great nation and the disciplined freedom of its inhabitants.

The confidence which the city of New York has placed in you is a tribute of which you as an American may well be proud. I come from Europe, the representative of a nation with a long and noble past, to confer with the President of a great and free people.

It would suffice for me to evoke memories of our common past, to receive a friendly welcome, but today I full well realize that the people greet me, the head of the French Government, as a messenger of peace. From Paris to London, from London to Berlin, from Berlin to Washington, is a pilgrimage among the capitals which differs from the traditional method of diplomacy.

This must be accounted for by fact that new duties are imposed on those responsible for government as a result of the crisis which unsettles the world and undermines the morale of nations.

Touched by Invitation

France was deeply touched when President Hoover invited me to visit him. She realized that this gesture was not alone the expression of an old and tried friendship between our great democracies but that the American Government had turned to her because in the midst of widespread disturbance she remains sound.

If you should travel through our countryside, if you should visit our farms, if you could better know the hard and patient labor of our farmers, you would understand France. You would become convinced that she has preserved this robust constitution through hard work and the ability to save.

Whether it be our workmen or our artisans, they are guided by the same ancestral spirit. These are the qualities which make our ancient land a harmonious and well-balanced whole. Moreover, this sense of balance shields us from the absurd accusation that is sometimes directed against us that we seek to exercise any form of domination in Europe.

Path Founded on Prudence

France is peace-loving. Our history, our past, both impose prudence. We do not wish to impinge in the slightest degree upon the dignity of any other nation. Our only desire is peace, but we set great store by our security. Governments and peoples should understand that security cannot be expressed merely in words of hope; it should be organized.

If France and the United States can agree and unite in an ever-increasing coöperation, we may look forward to better things. I am aware of your position. I know the aspiration of the American people to be self-contained. It is a noble ideal for a country like yours, strong, rich in experience, which has enabled it to progress and to succeed. That progress itself, which has never been more devotedly served than in the warm heart of the American people, by reducing and suppressing distances between continents, by amalgamating the interests of our nation, has laid down a new doctrine and imposed new duties.

You know how to put national solidarity into practice in a most generous way and you have many times proved it. You represent a civilization which has given material and moral well-being to the greatest numbers.

Brought Together by Crisis

You have thus realized the highest ideal which can inspire governmental activity, but a grave crisis has arisen which has interrupted your development as well as that of other countries. In a world torn with doubt our two great democracies together must search for and apply methods which will restore calm and reestablish equilibrium.

It is through an affirmation of faith and confidence that I desire to come into contact with the American people. I know their enthusiasm. I know that they are capable of generous impulses combining their deep sense of reality with their noble idealism. They will respond, if necessary, to calls which may reach them from the Old World.

I speak in the name of a country which is determined to join its efforts with yours to ward off the dangers which menace our civilization.

From City Hall M. Laval and his party went to the Pennsylvania station, where they were met by a delegation of the French Chamber of Commerce of New York, headed by M. Jean Tillier, its president. The Premier's train left here at 11:18 o'clock for Washington.

M. Laval and his party will return here Tuesday evening for a dinner, under the auspices of the French Chamber of Commerce, and will embark for France a few hours later on board the Ile de France.

VENEZUELAN PILOT IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21 (By U. P.)—George Pocaterra, Venezuelan pilot, landed his gray biplane Venezuela here at 2:35 p. m., yeterday, en route on a good will flight from New York to Caracas, Venezuela. Señor Pocaterra left Roosevelt Field last Wednesday, accompanied by Luke Hoover, of Trinidad, Colo., as mechanic. They flew here by way of St. Louis, Tulsa, and Brownsville.

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RAIL AND MOTOR CO-ORDINATION DECLARED NEED

(Continued from Page 1)

there must be comparatively restricted limitations upon the size of the units of traffic which may reasonably and properly be moved on the highways, and also upon the size and weight of vehicles utilized. Motor vehicles possess far greater flexibility of use than railroad equipment. They may, therefore, be employed not only to perform various retail forms of transportation service better than railroads can perform them, but also kinds of service which railroad equipment cannot perform at all."

Preliminary Studies

Mr. Deasey said that preliminary studies, in considering the feasibility of truck coördination, showed that the bulk of truck competition with the Pennsylvania lies within a 250-mile zone from any given city, and reaches its peak in approximately the first 100 miles. The cost of transporting freight over the highway is approximately 30 cents a ton, he said. In estimating the possibilities of rail transportation for such truck lines, railroad observers agreed that, granted a reasonable volume of traffic, railroads could carry the freight from any given larger center at about half the cost of truck transportation, Mr. Deasey said.

"An ideal arrangement, therefore," the Pennsylvania's vice-president continued, "is one which permits using trucks where they are most efficient and effective, and where it makes possible complete service in the terminal zone between the store door of shipper and the rail head, at the same time employing the railroad for the work in which it is far more efficient and effective than the truck, which is the line haul between terminals.

"An unusually interesting way in which this may be accomplished is still in the tentative stage. As planned, it involves the transportation of detachable loaded automobile bodies, by rail, between important centers. At the point of origin the bodies, mounted upon their truck chassis, would be used to pick up freight at the store door of shippers and carry it to the rail terminal. There the loaded bodies would be lifted by a crane from the chassis, placed upon a flat car and hauled by rail to the terminal of destination. Again placed upon truck chassis, the bodies would be used to effect delivery to the store doors of consignees.

Continue to Collect

"Under such an arrangement, the trucker would continue to collect from the shipper and deliver to the consignee in each city, effecting the delivery to and from the rail terminals. We would carry his truck body for him on the rails, between the cities, far more cheaply than he can move it under his own power on the highways."

Under this plan, the trucker could earn more satisfactory profits, or turn losses into profits; remunerative traffic now uneconomically moving by highway would be returned to the rails, and there would be the possibility of a lower cost to the shipper or consignee for the complete door-to-door service, Mr. Deasey pointed out.

"Should these two forms of transportation service continue to develop separately, each independent and regardless of the other," the speaker said, "they will be an impediment rather than a help to America's industrial growth. If they grow supplementary to each other, the progress of America over the next few decades will be steadily forward. Moreover, by supplementing each other they can benefit each other as well as benefit themselves."

Mr. Richard B. Harding, industrial relation secretary of the Associated Industries at the general industrial relations conference today said that industry is faced with the problem of stabilization in its broadest sense. Industry is aware of the difficulties but the pendulum will keep on swinging, he added, and the only conceivable way of handling this cyclical fluctuation is with reserve."

That the savings bank form of insurance is an integral part of the machinery established to facilitate the accumulations of reserves with liquid equities, was the basis of Mr. Harding's talk. And a comprehensive survey of the situation, he said, will show how much each family may save by insuring with the banks.

Foreign Commerce

Resumption of American foreign commerce on a large scale appears to be contingent upon the expansion of United States investments abroad, Mr. Max Winkler of New York told members of the Associated Industries' foreign trade section at a conference last evening. "Such investments, however, depend entirely upon evidence on the part of our neighbors to honor contractual obligations, and to respect the rights and privileges of those who have placed their funds there in good faith," the speaker said. "It will also depend upon the willingness of this country to cooperate in a spirit of friendliness and a spirit of equality, and not, as was so often done in the past, in a spirit of hostility and superiority."

"It is not an exaggeration to state that not more than 15 or 20 per cent of industrial firms of this country are operating on a sound budget plan, having taken into consideration the inevitable broad movements of business activity," Mr. James T. Helms, statistician of the William Carter Company, declared before members at the conference on research methods yesterday afternoon.

In the course of a discussion of the "Necessity for Business Forecasting," Mr. Helms said that "those that have undertaken experiments, studies and practical work along the lines of correlation or harnessing underlying business trends in conjunction with the specific business have been successful to a marked degree." The point is, Mr. Helms continued, "that ideas, methods and policies must be assimilated into one definite course for the purpose of withstanding the pressure of far-reaching economic upheavals such as have occurred during the past two years."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree; Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting, speaking program, the Pioneer, Y. W. C. A., Stuart Street, 6:30.

Back Bay Association, Inc.: Dinner, speaking program, amusement and music, Hotel Brunswick, Boylston Street, 6:15.

Syrian Ladies' Aid Society: Annual dinner, clubhouse, 44 West Newton Street, 6-8:30.

Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers: Dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue division): Meetings, Dolphins Club, room 8, 8:30; Owls Club, room 100, 8; Pals Club, room 2, 7; Williams Club, room C, 8; Village A. C., room 2, 8.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts: Annual dinner, ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Your Home, Its Beauty and Peace," by Mr. Burritt S. D. Martin, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The White Devil" (film), 1 to 11.

Copley—"Philip Goes Forth," 8:20.

Tremont—"As Husbands Go," 8:20.

Shubert—"The Little Racketeer," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30; Bridge, United Daughters of the Confederacy, state suite, 2.

Norfolk County Teachers' Association: Annual convention, Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby, chief speaker, Ford Hall, afternoon.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Massachusetts Association of Insurance Agents, parlor D. Luncheon, Massachusetts Association of Purchasing Agents, parlor. Luncheon, Lions Club, parlor C.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Sunday and Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the print department, Oct. 1; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room. Manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allen Poe. Indefinitely continuous.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Silver work by Arthur J. Stone. Through Oct. 28.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Batiks on velvet by Armando Arena. Through Oct. 31.

Cassen Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—Paintings by Luigi Lucioni. Through Oct. 24.

Schervee Studios, 695 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 448 Stuart Street—Paintings by Herbert Barnett. Through Oct. 24. Water colors of Hawaii by Dorothy George. Through Nov. 7.

Helman's Print Shop, 8A Park Street—Timothy Cole Memorial Exhibition. Through month of October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 to 4, admission fee 25 cents. Free on Sundays, 1 to 4.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Paul Revere Pottery School. Exhibition of pupils' work. Fine Arts Department. Through Nov. 3.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

WASHINGTON LETTER SOLD

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—A letter written by George Washington brought $360 yesterday at a sale in the American Art Association, Anderson Galleries. The manuscript told of a meeting with Sir Guy Carleton for settling plans to restore property belonging to citizens of the United States.

LAVAL'S VISIT CENTERS UPON WORLD ISSUES

(Continued from Page 1)

enthusiasm which is certain to sweep the United States in respect to France as the result of M. Laval's visit does not blind the Administration to the difficulties of the situation.

France, it is pointed out, has certain very definite proposals which it wishes to see carried into effect. Some of these proposals clash with certain matters of traditional American policy, which are just as definitely fixed. It is agreed in advance that it will be hard to reconcile these viewpoints. But the Administration's attitude is that it is above all necessary to make the effort at such a reconciliation in the present world situation.

The matter is facilitated, as the Administration views it, by the fact that outside nations will not fail to understand the motives of the present contact. It is not a question of political objects, but of common efforts to obtain world security and financial stability by the two countries which happen at the present time to be the soundest in the business sense in the world.

France Wants Security

As the matter is summed up in the capital on the eve of M. Laval's arrival, it is recognized that there are two or three definite things which the United States wants from France, and the same number of objectives desired by France from the United States.

The keynote of French policy is security. France hoped at the Armistice that the United States would lend its assistance to a pact that would enable France to achieve this aim. Security for the French, as the State Department sees it, comes before everything else. It comes before disarmament, and it comes before any relaxing of the reparations burden imposed on Germany.

From a financial point of view Germany's condition is regarded as desperate, yet the French attitude as represented here, is one of aloofness until assurances are received that its territory will never again be invaded. The French would like to get security by some guarantee from the United States, preferably a consultative pact, entrance into the League of Nations, or anything that would morally bind the United States to come to the protection of France if it should be a victim of an attack by an outside agency.

The second great objective of the French is a remission of the war debt. France owes the United States through intermediary countries vast sums of money. France would like to see this burden relaxed, and declares European stability would be enhanced by such a reduction.

Reduction in Armaments

As against these views, the United States has certain goals of its own policy. Primary among these are a reduction of armaments, and at the same time a restoration of international prosperity by the lifting of economic burdens in Europe which would have a direct benefit on American export trade.

The United States, according to its traditional policy, is unwilling to give France, or any other European power a guarantee of security, and has even refused to join the League of Nations following its ancient policy of keeping out of entangling alliances.

The Administration is believed to desire a reduction in German reparations payments, which has up to the present been opposed by France. In exchange for a possible extension of the moratorium, or a further debt reduction, the Administration is believed to desire sizable cuts in European armaments.

This is the conflicting web of motives in which the leaders of the two great nations will begin immediately to attempt to find common strands of policy. Hardly one of the problems but is of vital concern to the other countries of the world.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature Friday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	80	74	Montreal	44	58
Bismarck	38	52	Nantucket	52	66
Boston	49	64	New Orleans	70	80
Buffalo	48	60	New York	48	70
Calgary	40	...	Norfolk, Va.	60	74
Charleston	80	80	North Platte	34	66
Chicago	54	70	Philadelphia	52	72
Cincinnati	44	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	78
Denver	40	62	Pittsburgh	42	70
Eastport, Me.	46	56	Portland, Me.	48	60
Hatteras	64	72	Raleigh	56	80
Honolulu, T.H.	...	80	St. Louis	58	78
Tp.m. Oct. 21	76		St. Paul	42	76
Helena, Mont.	52	56	Salt Lake City	52	72
Huron, S. D.	44	64	San Francisco	58	60
Jacksonville	60	76	SantaFe, N.M.	38	52
Kansas City	60	72	Seattle	48	52
Key West	78	82	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	46	76
Memphis	60	82	Wichita, Kan.	60	66
Miami, Fla.	76	80	Williston, N.D.	34	44

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 22. B—Maximum Oct. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 8:46 p. m., Friday 9:14 a. m. Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:23 p. m.

NEW ARTICLES TO TAX SOUGHT BY TREASURY

Reed Sales Levy Proposal Considered in Hunt for Revenue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—A far-reaching study is being made by the Treasury Department to determine new sources of revenue, with the prospect of recommendations for far-flung increases in taxes on a variety of new commodities when Congress reassembles.

The Treasury Department is convinced, it was learned from a spokesman today, that increased taxes on the higher income brackets alone will not be adequate to meet the deficit or balance the budget and accordingly the present program is to broaden the base of taxation by including many new articles.

The Treasury is considering closely the program of a sales tax outlined by Senator David A. Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania, and believes that in a form of a "selected sales tax" it might partially serve the purpose of bringing in additional income. As an instance of what is being considered, a tax of one-half cent a box on matches has been proposed, while other commodities considered include automobiles, radios, theater tickets and similar luxury goods.

Above all, the Treasury Department, it is learned, is proceeding on a practical basis, with an eye both to financial and to political factors. While a tax on motorcars presents an outstanding opportunity for new revenue, it is admitted that the presence of motorcar agencies all over the country which would make their opposition to such a tax felt in local chambers of commerce, and thence in Congress, presents an obstacle to such a plan. The tax on cars during the war was around 3 per cent. At the same time, a universal sales tax, as originally proposed by Senator Reed, would be opposed by many legislators if it taxed food and popular necessities.

The treasury has noted the Canadian system of taxing manufacturers, with a 4 per cent tax allocated proportionately to the amount of goods sold, and believes that it has been successful within the Dominion. Senator Reed has urged a similar "excise tax" in the United States, using a base of one-half of 1 per cent, rather than the Canadian 4 per cent.

The Treasury takes issue with numerous congressmen who have asserted that the present fiscal emergency could be met merely by increasing taxes of the rich in the higher brackets of the income tax. The big incomes, according to Treasury Department figures, have so fallen off that it would be impossible to meet the situation in this way. New sources of revenue must be found, it is declared.

The result of the Treasury survey will be reported to President Hoover. He will use discretion in making recommendations to Congress, both in his regular message, and in his budget message.

Olympic Forest Ferns To Be Shipped East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—The hardy wild ferns of the Olympic Forest are to be harvested wholesale this winter, or at least in carload lots, and thereby give employment to about 100 persons. They are to be shipped to the florists of the Atlantic seaboard for their profit and for the enjoyment of their patrons.

A shipping depot has been established in Aberdeen, to which the ferns and other forest greenery will be brought and thence transported to Chehalis, Wash., for federal inspection, being shipped afterward to the East in refrigerator cars.

The harvest of the ferns also will serve to clear the forest floor of considerable inflammable matter, thereby lessening the fire hazard next summer.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION IS VOICED

Praise for American education as having produced in recent years a "culture along various lines, such as no other country is providing for children," was voiced today by Mr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, in an address at the Boston University school of education.

While praising public and private schools as having a vital part in American education, he urged more education of the children by parents. He suggested that the Parent-Teacher organization accept the chief responsibility for this work.

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COUNCIL GIVES JAPAN TO NOV. 12 FOR EVACUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

designs upon Manchuria and asserted that conditions in the Far East are so different from those in Europe, the demand to retire troops had no validity.

"My Government," he said, "cannot here and now fix a date when its troops will be withdrawn to the railway zone. That depends upon the peaceful intentions and good will of the Chinese Government."

One and a half million Japanese citizens live in Manchuria with $1,000,000,000 of investments, said Mr. Yoshizawa, and conditions in Manchuria are so anarchical that Japan must protect its citizens by force. Mr. Yoshizawa reminded the Council of the analogy of 1927 when British, American, French and Italian troops were landed in Shanghai. Fifteen thousand British soldiers were landed to protect 10,000 British subjects, he said, and 5600 Americans to protect even fewer Americans. Yet Japan, he pointed out, has only 10,000 troops to protect 1,500,000 of its subjects in Manchuria over an area as large as Europe. He concluded by flatly repulsing the attempt to fix a date for evacuation.

Dr. Sze, replying briefly, stated that if Japanese troops in Manchuria had behaved as circumspectly as the foreigners in Shanghai, trouble would not have started.

Despite the difficulty of the Japanese objections, the impression prevails in Geneva that the Council has done unexpectedly able work, and, it is hoped, will stick to the resolution.

Tokyo Still Seeking Way to Deal Direct With Nanking Itself

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 22—The Government is still hopeful that some formula will be found in Geneva enabling a direct Sino-Japanese settlement to be reached in the later negotiations.

It is indicated that Japan is pinning its hopes to the five points plan of Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister, and while it will not set a definite date for the withdrawal of troops, may make some concession such as pledging an eventual withdrawal of troops within some time limit, and under certain conditions. Secret instructions sent Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate, are said to follow these lines.

Officially, all points of Dr. Alfred Sze's proposals to M. Aristide Briand, president of the Council, are inacceptable to Japan except, possibly, the fourth suggestion of a joint Sino-Japanese permanent commission to settle all problems arising between the two countries. Japan understands such a commission would include neutrals which Tokyo could not accept. It is admitted that if there were no neutrals, the commission would always be deadlocked.

It is said that if the Council should declare Japan's action in refusing to withdraw troops unjustified, and decide that Japan must accept the responsibility in the eyes of the world, Japan would have to withdraw from the League. It is believed, however, that such an eventuality is unlikely since the Government is confident that M. Briand eventually will find some harmless basis of settlement.

Replies to notes of the Kellogg pact signatories were not sent last night as planned, but probably will be sent tonight, following submission of the text by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Premier, to the Emperor. It is learned the text was slightly changed, Japan referring to the troops as railway guards and eliminating some unimportant clauses. Changes were made to make the text more easy to understand by those countries which had not received the previous Japanese statements about the situation.

Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Mukden have announced that Japanese airplanes bombed and dispersed Heilungkiang or provincial Chinese troops in the vicinity of the Taonan-Anganki Railway bridge over the Nonni River.

The bombing occurred while Japanese airplanes were scouting the railway, a part of which, including the bridge, was constructed with Japanese capital. It is asserted that the Chinese fired on the planes, which replied with bombs similarly to the Chinchow incident on Oct. 8.

The Heilungkiangers were preparing to destroy the bridge to prevent the advance of Gen. Chang Hai-peng's Chinese forces along the railway to attack Tsitsihar. The Heilungkiang forces are loyal to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, while Chang Hai-peng was denounced. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is apparently preparing to seize the Heilungkiang for himself on the basis of coöperation with the Japanese.

It is also announced that Japanese railway guards dispersed 1200 Chinese bandits who cut wires between Lanshispan and Teshengtai on the South Manchuria Railway north of Mukden. There was considerable fighting, the Japanese reinforcements which arrived in the morning still pursuing the Chinese. It is estimated there were 50 Chinese casualties. General Lin Ying-chang, after denouncing Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, has established himself with an army of 2000 in the Laiochung district.

Gen. Yoshinori Shirakawa, former Japanese Minister of War, arrived at Mukden, today, presumably to act as a contact man between the Government and General Honjo, commander of Japanese forces in Manchuria, in an effort to prevent additional military activities which might unfavorably influence foreign opinion.

Former Peiping Editor Shows Way to Mediate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—An advisory body consisting of the Council of the League of Nations and a representative of the United States acing on authority of the Pact of Paris, should proceed immediately to address identical notes to China and Japan asking what each would consider the essential points for the settlement of the present difficulties, according to a suggestion made last night by Mr. Grover Clark, former editor of the Peiping Leader.

Mr. Clark, recently back from Manchuria, was the principal speaker at the tenth anniversary dinner of the National Council for the Prevention of War. Miss Jeannette Rankin, first woman member of Congress, now associate secretary of the Council, acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Clark said that the world will have made considerable progress toward permanent peace if the powers can so utilize their peace machinery that the difficulties between China and Japan will be settled on terms of evenhanded justice without resort to open war.

New Japanese Activity Alarming to Chinese

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Oct. 22—Renewed activity of the Japanese military forces and reported pessimism at Geneva has increased Chinese tension, which had relaxed the past week. The manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway telegraphed Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang that Japanese airplanes had bombed Kwangchengtse and Twohsing Wednesday. Airplanes also, he said, had reconnoitered Chinchow, alarming the city.

The boycott which Marshal Chang suppressed in north China for nearly a month finally has started merchants to signing agreement to break economic relations with Japan until the troops withdraw. Chinese are still hoping for effectual League action but are planning to support the boycott if the League fails.

Japan Makes Official Review on Manchuria

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Japanese Consul-General yesterday made public the following statement on the Manchurian situation by Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Japan's Minister of Finance:

"In view of the many requests which I have received from American commercial and banking interests for a brief statement of the Manchurian situation, I am glad to furnish the following facts:

"A clear understanding of the present state of affairs in Manchuria shows that the question is simply one of self-defense.

"A long, narrow strip of territory, along which runs the vital nerve called the South Manchuria Railway, is and has been by treaty arrangements since the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 under the complete administration of Japan. By treaty with Russia, duly recognized and adopted by China, Japan administers this South Manchuria Railway zone'—polices and protects it much as the United States Government polices and protects the Panama Canal zone.

"On Sept. 18 last, a night attack was made on this zone by regular Chinese troops, and the railway line was destroyed. It was evidently necessary for Japan to take strong and immediate steps.

"It was impossible for Japan to withdraw and leave the country a prey to anarchy. Meantime, the minor military measures which are absolutely necessary for the security of the Japanese forces in face of immensely superior forces of the party which made the original raid are dictated by sheer necessity, unwelcome to Japan as to everybody else.

"In the final analysis, there is nothing in the situation that should create a war and the whole affair has been magnified beyond reason in being deemed an actual danger to the peace of the world."

China Assures Washington Of Its Peaceable Aims

NANKING, Oct. 22 (AP)—China replied today to the American note invoking the Kellogg pact in the Sino-Japanese dispute.

The answer, signed by Mr. Frank W. Lee, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the Chinese Government deeply appreciated America's concern over the developments in Manchuria and was especially gratified by its coöperation with the League of Nations in efforts to secure a peaceful solution.

China was represented throughout as having sought a pacific settlement. It set forth that Nanking had adopted no warlike measures, but had appealed to the United States and the League under provisions of existing international agreements.

The note said China desired to coöperate to the fullest possible extent with the American Government and other Kellogg Pact signatories in efforts to uphold the sanctity of the anti-war agreement.

Decreased Milk Supply Proposed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Dairy farmers are urged to destroy one-tenth of the country's milk cows to prevent overproduction in a report submitted to the farm board.

The report, prepared by the Dairy Advisory Committee, an agency of Dairy Coöperatives, points out that herds have been increasing for four years which will eventually lead to large surpluses and low prices despite recent increases in prices.

The committee adopted resolutions commending coöperative marketing of dairy products, and urging milk distributors to buy from coöperatives.

Takes Grain From Hudson Bay to England

CANADIAN ROUTE FROM PORT CHURCHILL SAVES 1000 MILES

Steamship Farnworth Loads at Docks With Cargo of 227,000 Bushels of Manitoba Wheat for Test Shipment. The Warnworth Arrives at the Dock for Another Cargo.

Visions of Northwest Passage Rivaled By Hudson Bay Route to England

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Actuality has been given to the visions of centuries of seekers after a northwest passage via Hudson Bay to England by the arrival here of the Farnworth with the first grain shipment from Port Churchill, Canada.

Fluttering with bunting and British and Canadian flags, the Farnworth received an official welcome in the Royal Victoria Dock, where its cargo of 227,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat was unloaded. Capt. W. Mouat, master of the ship and a native of the Shetland Islands, received a gold-mounted walking stick as a memento of the successful opening of the new grain route.

Another link has thus been forged in the chain of transport connecting the streams of grain pouring from the Canadian Prairie Provinces into British markets. A distance of nearly 1000 miles has been saved compared with the previous shortest route.

The establishment by the Canadian Government of wireless direction-finding stations, the provision of ice breakers, surveys of depths and currents, all helped to make the navigation of the ice-strewn Hudson Bay a very different task from that achieved over 260 years ago by a young Frenchman who crossed the Atlantic in a ketch and sailed into the same waters through Hudson Strait.

Captain Mouat said that for the whole of the 1000 miles through Hudson Bay and Strait his vessel was able to cruise at its full speed of 10 knots, which would have been impossible without the aid of wireless.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, sent a cable to Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, saying that on the occasion of the safe arrival of the Farnworth in London the British Government wished to convey to the Canadian Government its hearty congratulations on the successful inauguration of this great Canadian enterprise, expressing the hope that it might lead to increased trade and prosperity for all concerned.

New Press Produces Two Articles In One Operation Without Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng.—A new machine for mass production manufacturing, designed by Mr. Frank Humphris, and now being made here, is expected to lower the cost of production in many industries.

It is claimed that articles demanded daily in numerous trades and industries can be made, and sold by the million, with the new machines. Many of these articles can be produced as a by-product at an almost negligible cost, and at a far greater speed than by any other method. For every purpose where the exercising of pressure for the making of articles by means of dies or molds is a necessity these presses and the auxiliary devices employed therein are expected materially to lower operation and production costs.

One great achievement of these presses is the production in rows from large sheets of metal or material of one kind of salable article simultaneously with another kind of article by one operation without waste. This is accomplished by die tools so spaced that the metal or material from which articles have been cut out or removed is left in the form of a sheet of continuous network which can be used for such purposes as the reinforcing of concrete, as metal-lathing, as machine-guards, sieves, fencing, upholstery-webbing, etc.

The presses employ sets of pressure plates or links which insure the giving of a uniformly high pressure over a great area.

The Monitor representative was able to see the process whereby a sheet of metal fed into the press is cut into an improved type of nail. From sheets of metal 6ft. by 3ft. over 2000 nails per minute can be cut, leaving perforated sheeting for reinforcement for building or other purposes.

The use of the Humphris press is not confined to metal; it can also be used for making articles from clay, coal, sand, wood-dust, rubber, ebonite and so on. In fact, it might be easier to specify industries in which it could not be used rather than those in which a use could be found for it.

These presses can be constructed in any size according to the work to be done Pressures up to or over 12,000 tons can be exerted down to very small pressures.

PERU CONCEDES CERRO'S ELECTION

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 22 (By U. P.)—It was generally conceded yesterday that Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, who led the revolt of August, 1930, which overthrew President Leguia's régime, has won the Presidency of Peru. In the slowly progressing count of the ballots cast in the election held Oct. 11, Sanchez Cerro was leading his nearest opponent by 13,949 votes.

Returns had been counted from 22 out of 23 departments in the country, but in only seven of the departments was the count complete. The latest figures gave Sanchez Cerro 76,941; Haya de la Torre 62,992; de la Jara Ureta 12,421; Osores 8185.

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SMART SHOES FOR COMFORT

STOP AND THINK—

Isn't it better to wear Julius Grossman shoes and be *sure* of foot comfort than to experiment with just any shoes and take a chance? Over a period of 50 years Julius Grossman shoes have won thousands of friends who would not wear any other kind. There must be many reasons. Such preference must be merited. Prices are moderate.

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STETSON HATS
as low as $7

FOR the first time in ten years you can buy a Stetson Hat as low as $7. ★ Genuine Stetson quality and Stetson smartness in every line. ★ Come in today and see the new styles. ★ Above is the Ridley, smart and very light in weight for early Fall. Many attractive shades.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS

Gives her friend some new ideas about washday

"I always thought clothes had to be scrubbed to get the dirt out. But this laundress just soaks the wash in thick Rinso suds—and when she rinses it, it's the *whitest* white you ever saw. I'm so glad! My clothes will last much longer now."

Great in washers, too

See that *your* clothes are washed the safe Rinso way. Rinso is all that's needed, even in hardest water—no bar soaps, chips, powders or softeners. Cup for cup, it gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps.

The makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso's creamy suds for safety and for whiter clothes. Wonderful for dishwashing, too. Get the BIG package.

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

Nothing less than a six can give you *built-in* smoothness

CHEVROLET

The whole question was settled long ago—as to how many cylinders it takes in a motor car engine to give *satisfactory* smoothness. Science definitely established the fact that at least *six* are necessary. Engineers confirmed this by repeated test and experiment. Manufacturers soon took the cylinder question so completely for granted that, one after another, they changed over to the building of sixes and other multi-cylinder cars exclusively.

So today, the public accepts the multi-cylinder engine in the same way that it accepts 4-wheel brakes, parallel-mounted springs and every other principle of proved and *acknowledged superiority. Of course, nothing less than a six can give built-in smoothness.*

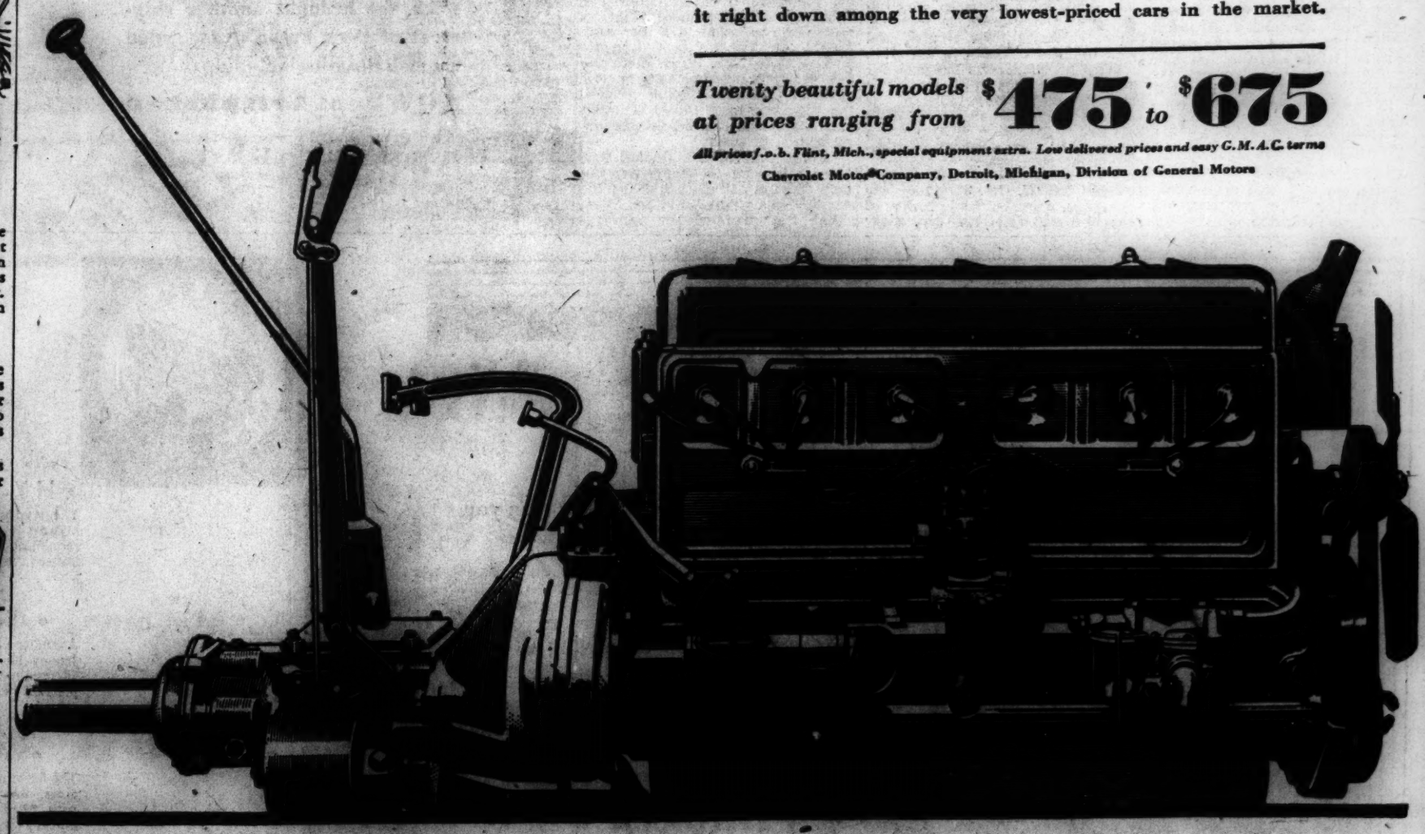
This general acceptance of the multi-cylinder idea has had a great deal to do with the fact that the Chevrolet, month after month, during 1931, has been the largest selling automobile. For Chevrolet is a *six.* Hence, objectionable vibration never gets a chance to start in a Chevrolet—much less to annoy driver and passengers, and shorten the life of the car! Chevrolet smoothness is *built-in!*

Today, this six-cylinder smoothness and dependability are within reach of every new car buyer. For Chevrolet has produced a quality six, powered it with a *firmly-mounted* motor—engineered it to run at less expense for gas, oil and upkeep than any other car—and priced it right down among the very lowest-priced cars in the market.

Twenty beautiful models at prices ranging from $475 *to* $675

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan, Division of General Motors



NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

Rates Decision Not Pleasing To All of Parties Concerned

Not Even a Half Loaf, Wall Street Says, and Bankers Say It Leaves Things Up in the Air With Roads Tied on Wage Cut Question

The Interstate Commerce Commission plan submitted with its denial of a 15 per cent flat increase is not thought much of in railroad and banking circles.

A meeting of railroad executives at Atlantic City tomorrow is expected to result in a definite attitude on the problem.

It is expected also that President Hoover will come to the rescue with some more definite plan to help the roads to pay their interest obligations.

Banks and insurance companies are withholding comment until after the convention of railway executives.

In business circles the decision is looked upon more favorably.

The New York stock market opened weak on rails but recovered somewhat during the day under lead of the utilities and industrials.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Wall Street received with much disappointment the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the railroads' application for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates. For the last few days the banking fraternity had anticipated if not an acceptance of the plea, at least a partial agreement with it.

In most quarters the decision is not even rated as the half loaf that is better than none at all. One banker stated that it might have been better for the commission to have refused the application outright when the railroads could have gone ahead with wage reductions, which are not mentioned in the commission's report.

The item that comes in for most criticism is the recommendation of a credit pool. According to banking opinion, this would put a premium on inefficiency, and the experience during the World War was proof that the results are not likely to be as good as are apparently expected of it.

The roads are already on record in their brief to the commission as opposed to the pooling policy.

Some observers think that the President will probably agree that the report is not of the kind which the present facts of the railroad situation warrant. It is true, they say, that help is needed by the weaker carriers for the purpose of meeting their maturing obligations, but it would be better if the President developed the idea of a revolving fund, so that the weaker lines might be assisted at this critical juncture by government funds.

Most of the bankers who are generally willing to comment on such matters plead their inability to say anything at this time, because railroad executives are meeting tomorrow at Atlantic City. It is freely expected that out of this conference will emerge an alternative proposal upon which the President might act. Perhaps nothing more can be expected on the question of the freight rates, but at least the question of a revolving fund with government funds should be explored.

"The whole report is very disappointing," remarked a member of a prominent banking firm interested in railroad financing, "but, in view of the known facts about the railroads, it is difficult to believe that the last word has been said on the subject. We are all hoping a great deal from the convention at Atlantic City and also we are counting on the President, who has shown himself interested in doing something to help forward a revival in business activity."

At the offices of the great savings banks and insurance companies, which are large holders of railroad securities, it was said that the matter was in course of discussion, but that no statement would be made, as it was generally felt that comment should be withheld until after the convention at Atlantic City.

Business More Happy

In highest business circles here the decision met with more favorable reaction. The consensus was inclined to favor the commission's conclusions as worthy of a fair trial for the public benefits it promised in the coördination of transportation agencies.

The reaction was indicated in a statement by Mr. John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who saw in the decision an element of assurance to the public "of adequate and uninterrupted transportation efficiently performed."

"The National Association of Manufacturers through the years has advocated that if the railroads are to furnish efficient service, it is necessary that they be permitted to earn an adequate return on invested capital in order that their facilities may be fully maintained and provision made for future development," Mr. Edgerton said.

"In denial of the relief sought by the railroads from the economic pressures from which all industry and business has suffered, it appears that the necessity for further reductions in the cost of adequate transportation service still exists.

Suffer General Depression

"While we believe that the railroads have been subjected to severe economic pressures, their basic difficulties today are much the same as those which confront all industry and business, and we are convinced that on the general economic recovery of the country the roads themselves will advance in like proportion. The public interest requires that the function of transportation agencies, such as railroads, motor vehicles, carriers by water and air, should be coördinated and destructive competition between them avoided."

Mr. W. J. L. Banham, president of the New York Board of Trade, favored a fair trial of the rate increase decision, although believing that the increase should not apply to all commodities.

"The Board of Trade did not indorse the 15 per cent increase," Mr. Banham said, "but went on record as favoring some increase for the railroads at the present time. We believe that the rate increase suggested by the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given a fair trial to see if it will produce sufficient revenue for the railroads for them to meet the cost of operation, plus a reasonable profit as a result of their business.

Way Shown Decade Ago

"We do not feel that a 15 per cent increase could be applied to all commodities and still benefit business during the depression through which we are going. The Transportation Act, passed over 10 years ago, pointed the way toward consolidation of the railroads. The present proposal of the Interstate Commerce Commission will probably be very acceptable to smaller and weaker railroads, but not to those which are in more favorable financial condition.

"If the late plan for providing for the consolidation into four great systems were to become operative, the smaller railroad would be taken care of and probably would not necessitate the pooling of revenues as was proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

On the other hand, Mr. Richard Young, economist of the National City Bank, characterized the decision as "disappointing."

"My personal reaction to the decision is that it is artificial and uncalled for on the part of the commission. This decision simply tends to get further from free and natural economic conditions and nearer to government monopoly.

"I don't see any reason why the strong and well-managed railroads should increase their returns and turn over their profits to the weak roads. The commission has gone far out of its province in attempting to manage the railroads. Most of the commissioners get a salary of $12,000 a year. If they were able to run a big railroad, they wouldn't be working for $12,000 a year."

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP) — The Iron Age, a weekly trade review of the iron and steel industry, today expressed the opinion that "some business stimulation" would result from the freight increases proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Whether the advances were large enough to influence buyers generally to overcome their extreme caution and take on stocks before the new rates might become effective and whether the railroads would increase their rail and equipment orders were questions that could not be answered at this time, the review pointed out.

The decision, it added, "suggests that wage cuts may be asked for, unless the railroad brotherhoods volunteer to accept reductions."

Mr. D. M. Collins of D. M. Collins & Co., a rail investment house, and a former vice-president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, said that his firm has believed from the first that an increase in freight rates was not the remedy necessary to correct the railroad situation, but that a decrease in wages should be made.

Mr. Collins said the denial of the 15 per cent increase asked and the recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission "appear to us to be a 'quack' remedy for a very serious situation."

"The idea of pooling the extra income, if any, derived from these increases for the benefit of weak lines is ridiculous," he said. "We prophesy that the railroads themselves will never agree to using their surplus profit for the benefit of another carrier. It is also very doubtful in our minds as to whether or not it would be legal to use the stockholders' profit of one railroad to pay the deficit on another.

"The recommendation for the proper regulation of buses and waterway traffic appears to be the only constructive utterance of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"In short, the I. C. C. has thrown the whole subject of the freight rate increase back into the laps of the railroads and it now appears that it was an unwise move on the part of the railroads ever to have brought the subject up.

"We have believed from the first that an increase in freight rates was not the remedy necessary to correct the railroad situation. A decrease in wages should be made, and made quickly if the railroads of this country are to continue to carry on; and this decrease should be considerably greater than 5 per cent as has been recommended by several financial writers."

Market Recovers Losses

A slump in the railroad shares, in response to the rate decision, had only fleeting influence on the stock market today.

Prominent rail shares dropped about $3 to $8 a share during the morning, and several leading industrials and utilities were dragged down $2 to more than $3.

The market was fairly active on the rally, which started early in the afternoon. American Telephone was a strong leader, turning a loss of more than $3 into a small net advance. At the lowest it sold at $137.50, but crossed $141 after the turn. United States Steel, after selling down $3 to $69, regained much of its low, while Eastman, which had dropped $8.25, cut its decline to about $1.

Issues showing advances of a dollar or so over Tuesday's final quotations included American & Foreign Power, American Power & Light, Johns-Manville, Pacific Lighting, Coca Cola and A. M. Byers.

Consolidated Gas, Western Union, National Biscuit, National Dairy, Westinghouse, General Electric and Woolworth, which had participated in the morning break, developed gains of moderate size.

Chicago Railway Head Declares Decision Is A Tremendous Mistake

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Characterizing the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission denying the railroads' request for a 15 per cent freight rate increase as a "tremendous mistake," Mr. W. G. Bierd today declared he was "very greatly disappointed." Mr. Bierd is receiver for the Chicago & Alton Railroad and one of the veteran railway executives of Chicago.

"I was fully of the opinion that there was such an emergency not only for the railroads, but for the country as a whole," said Mr. Bierd, "that the plan of the railroads would be the first and direct means of turning the downward trend of business upward.

"Our theory was that the freight rate increase would yield about $500,000,000 on the basis of the preceding year's business. Of course, traffic this year has fallen below last year, and the sum would have been less.

"If the railroads had been able immediately to start in using in the neighborhood of $500,000,000, and if this would not have served to turn the tide, I don't know what would. The money would have been evenly distributed over the country. Railroad pay rolls come every two weeks. About 62 per cent of all railroad expenditure goes into pay rolls.

Where Increase Would Go

"Take 62 per cent of $500,000,000 and start paying it out on the fifteenth and the last day of the month. This money would have gone largely to the local grocer, the local merchant, and other local business men. They would have known the orders were coming, would have passed on their own orders to the wholesale houses, and in turn these would have placed new orders with manufacturers.

"Within 30 or 40 days this new stream of money would have started reaching into every stream of business. The remaining amount would have gone into every line of industry —coal, iron, cement, etc. I can't think of anything the Interstate Commerce Commission has overlooked which is of greater importance than this.

"We railroad men knew that a horizontal 15 per cent increase would not apply. We knew it would have to be adjusted. On many commodities, we were aware that a 15 per cent increase would lose more money than it would gain. Especially would this have been so in the Southwest, where trucking is so profitably done, and in the Washington lumber business, where a too high freight rate would force business away from the railroads to the water. We all understood that.

"So the commission was told to keep the case as a revenue and not as a rate case. It would take three or four years to handle it as a rate case. We proposed starting off with this flat percentage, which could be done promptly, and then figured on sitting down under the commission's jurisdiction and making individual adjustments where needed.

Business Started Move

"We knew there were many things in agricultural tonnage that would not stand an advance. We didn't expect in such instances to have an increase, but rather a decrease might have occurred.

"The business of the country indorsed the idea. It did not, in fact, originate with the railroads, but they saw the wisdom of action and took it up."

Mr. Bierd observed that this was his individual view of the decision, and advised that he had been directly connected with the movement from the beginning.

The decision gives the railroads much less than they asked, it was noted elsewhere in railroad circles. As one authority pointed out, witnesses testified that the 15 per cent sought would yield an amount necessary to operate the roads in the emergency and that the commission's discussion "will fall far short of any 15 per cent."

Various railroad presidents left Chicago today for the fall meeting of the Association of Railway Executives in Atlantic City opening tomorrow. It was said by railroad men here today that the decision would probably be the major topic of discussion and that it was likely the association would come to some determination regarding it and make a statement before adjournment.

Decision Is Gratifying To New England Shippers

New England shippers were gratified to observe that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its decison on the application on a general increase of freight rates of 15 per cent, coincided 100 per cent with the ideas advocated at the public hearings held in New England some time ago, according to Mr. William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Assuming that the railroads accept the proposal of the I. C. C. and that they retain their present volume of traffic, about $125,000,000 would be added to the revenue of the carriers a year, said Mr. Day. In view of the increasing competition of the motortruck and other sources of transportation, however, shippers believe that the increase would divert so much freight from the railroads that they will not benefit financially to the extent anticipated.

There seems to be a growing sentiment among those close to the situation that the railroad executives will accept the I. C. C.'s proposal. When questioned as to this possibility, Mr. Day said that time alone will tell.

GEORGIC TO HAVE WIDE COMMUNICATION

Short and long-wave wireless transmitters are to be provided on the new White Star Line motorship Georgic, which is to be launched at Belfast on Nov. 17, and used in the Boston-New York-Liverpool service, it was announced today by the Boston office of the line. The vessel, will thus be afforded direct wireless telegraph communication with shore at any time during its voyages, wherever they may take it. The long-wave transmitter will be effective up to about 1500 miles from land and the short wavelengths from that distance up to a world-wide range.

Emergency apparatus to operate from an independent power supply and two lifeboat wireless sets also are being installed.

CHRISTY GETS SOUTHERN POST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harley H. Christy today was ordered to take charge of the New Orleans naval district as commandant, succeeding Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, who retires Dec. 1. Admiral Christy is now stationed at the naval War College, Newport, R. I.

RAILWAY HEADS CHARY ON GIVING VIEWS ON RATES

Disappointed, but Generally Want More Time to Go Over I. C. C. Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—With rail heads of the nation converging on Atlantic City today for their annual convention where the rate decision of the I. C. C. will be studied thoroughly and exhaustively, comment in these quarters was confined for the most part to the cautious statement that the ruling could call for lengthy discussion to determine the next step the railroads should take.

Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that pending opportunity for its careful study, he believed it "wiser to abstain from individual comment at this time."

Mr. W. L. Ross, president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, declared that "the railroads needed a blanket increase, and I am naturally disappointed."

Mr. Fairman R. Dick and Mr. Edward D. Duffield, chairmen, respectively, of the Securities' Holders Committee on the Railroad Emergency and the Committee on Railroad Investments of Life Insurance Companies and Mutual Savings Banks, regarded as most significant "the evident recognition by the commission that existing conditions in the railroad industry demand the resolute adoption of all steps believed by it to be practicable in order to stabilize credit."

In the opinion of Dr. Irving Fisher, economist of Yale University, it "should be worth all it may cost to the country to keep the railroads running and their securities sufficiently valuable not to endanger the savings banks and insurance companies which have so large investments in railroad securities."

Dr. Paul V. Horne, chairman of the department of trade and industry of the school of commerce, accounts and finance, New York University, characterized the commission's action as "incomplete" until it has "dealt with the long-time problem of enabling the railroads to receive a so-called fair return on their investment."

Dr. Willard E. Atkins, professor of economics, New York University, regarded the decision "as liberal as the situation justifies" and as capable of doing much "to help the railroads through this present financial stringency."

Mr. Irving T. Bush, head of the Bush Terminals, sees good in the commission's action.

"While the I. C. C. decision may be a disappointment to many," he said, "it should be reassuring to the holders of rail bonds. It shows a determination to support rail income to the end that receiverships be avoided. This is more fundamental than merely increased profits. Present conditions are teaching economy, and when the time comes, we will make a larger net profit if we do only 80 per cent of the business we formerly thought necessary."

Connecticut Union Hears Beer Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22—Mrs. Mary E. Welles of Hartford was re-elected president of the Connecticut Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its fifty-sixth annual convention which concluded here yesterday. Other officers also were re-elected.

Mrs. Welles criticized Senator Hiram Bingham's bill for 4 per cent beer, saying: "With legalized beer there would be a reduction in the consumption of dairy products, soft drinks, ice cream, candy and fruit. The brewing industry would employ only a small fraction of the men now working in these industries." The discussion of the bill was supplemented by the announcement of a dry fund to be raised in Connecticut, and to be used "as opportunity offers" during the coming political campaign.

Mrs. James M. Doran of Washington, D. C., talked on "The Hostess of Today," advocating that the modern hostess serve fruit juices instead of intoxicating beverages to her guests.

Brokers in Lead As Smith Fathers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 22—Fathers of the members of the class of 1935 at Smith College include more brokers than any other occupation, according to statistics recently compiled from the freshman registration cards. Fifty-nine fathers are brokers, 41 are manufacturers, 20 are bankers, three are army officers, and two are naval officers. There are nine civil engineers, nine electrical engineers, seven mechanical engineers, one mining engineer, one consulting engineer and one conservation engineer. Three fathers are judges, one a city manager, one a city planner, and one a customs officer. There are 43 corporation executives.

In the professional group are 40 lawyers, 28 physicians, 12 college professors, and one college president (Purdue). There are four ministers and one rabbi. Nine fathers are architects, six are contractors, and six are in the advertising business. Three are in the publishing business, two are authors, and one is an artist. There are three chemists and two pharmacists. Two are school superintendents, one a school-master, four farmers, one miller, one a sugar planter and one a poultry man.

Thirty-five states and four foreign countries are represented in the class. Massachusetts, with 127, has more than any other State. Next in order come New York with 118, New Jersey with 57, Connecticut with 49, Pennsylvania with 44, Ohio with 38, and Illinois with 21.

CARIBBEAN CRUISE ANNOUNCED

New Englanders are to have an opportunity to sail from their own port on a fine vessel at moderate cost to the beautiful regions of the Caribbean, Mr. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority, said in announcing that an 18-day cruise from Boston to the West Indies, was to be made by the Cunard-Anchor Line steamer California.

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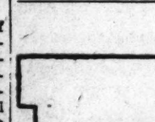
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Fanny Farmer
CANDIES
because they are always fresh
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When the "Majestic" docked this week she brought another shipment of Peek Frean's Celebrated English Biscuits, including the new
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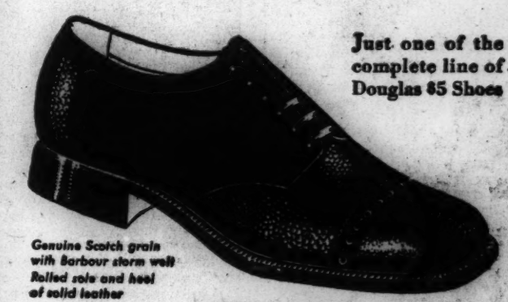
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SCOTTISH RITE MASONS, SOUTH, WIN HIGH HONOR

182 Made Thirty-third Degree Recipients—33 States Represented

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — The Thirty-third Degree, highest honor within the province of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, will be conferred upon 182 Masons at the biennial sessions of the Supreme Council. They will represent 33 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, China, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico.

Last night 385 Scottish Rite Masons of the Thirty-third Degree were invested with the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court Honor at the House of the Temple here. They included Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of George Washington University.

Mr. Sam P. Cochran, Dallas, Texas, was elected Lieutenant Grand Commander. Mr. Cochran's former office of Grand Prior was filled by the election of Mr. Edward C. Day, Helena, Mont., who relinquishes the office of Grand Chancellor to Mr. William P. Filmer, San Francisco, Calif., former Grand Minister of State. Mr. Perry W. Weidner, Los Angeles, Calif., becomes Grand Minister of State, leaving the office of Grand Orator vacant. Mr. Melville R. Grant of Mississippi City, Miss., who is Grand Almoner of the Supreme Council, was named Dean of that body.

The new Lieutenant Grand Commander, Mr. Cochran, has been a Scottish Rite Mason since 1898, receiving the Thirty-third Degree, Honorary, in 1903, and being made an active member of the Supreme Council in 1911. He is Provincial Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland. The new Dean, Mr. Grant, received the Thirty-second Degree in 1890, and the Thirty-third Degree, Honorary, in 1907, becoming an active member of the Supreme Council in 1909.

The Librarian of the Supreme Council, Mr. William L. Boyden, Thirty-third degree, told of the many contributions of valuable writings received during the last biennium. The librarian also spoke of the new "History of the Supreme Council," an outstanding work of Masonic literature, which has just been published.

Members of the Southern Supreme Council who represent foreign Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite in their reports reflected the harmony and good will that exist universally among Scottish Rite Masons. Mr. Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Grand Commander of the Northern Supreme Council, U. S. A., discussed "True Americanism."

Mr. Albert Gildred, Treasurer-General of the Supreme Council of Ecuador, South America, told of Masonic conditions in that country. He was followed by Rodolf Espinosa, Grand Minister of Ceremonies of the Supreme Council of Central America, with headquarters in Guatemala. Mr. Georges Boncesco, financial secretary of the Roumanian Legation in Washington, and a member of the Roumanian Supreme Council, reported on Roumanian Masonry.

Accountants Told How to Aid Business

Ways in which members may be of greatest assistance in bringing about a business revival were told by Prof. Erwin H. Schell, head of the department of business and engineering administration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants last night.

Professor Schell has made several economic and industrial surveys, as well as an extensive study of industrial development. In comparing methods used in the United States with those of Germany, Russia and other nations, he said:

"Three great problems face industrial leaders. The manufacturer is confronted by the problem of economical distribution, the business of various countries must find effective counterparts to Russian business tactics if it is to prosper, and the world must lessen the violence of economic swings to progress.

"The widespread reliance of industry upon the statements of accountants shows its confidence in their industrial integrity," he said. As these problems inevitably will be placed before accountants, the professor advised that they be prepared to meet them.

Theaters

"The Little Racketeer"

Shubert Theater—Messrs. Shubert present Queenie Smith in "The Little Racketeer," a new musical comedy adapted by Harry Clarke from the German of F. Kalbfuss and R. Wilde. Music by Henry Sullivan. Lyrics by Edward Eliscu. Setting by Watson Barrett. Staged by Edward Royce. Orchestra directed by Paul Ash. Beginning Oct. 21, 1931. First time in Boston. The cast:

Paul Ash	By Himself
Donnie Parker	Wesley Pierce
Mr. Tipsy	George Marshall
Julia Gaylord	Julia Barker
Head Waiter	George Del Rigo
Phoebe	Hazel Harris
Mary	Evelyn Riede
Ethel Pierson	Grace Hayes
Richard Barrison	John Price Jones
Mike Donovan	Daniel Sullivan
Dixie	Queenie Smith
Mrs. Alexander Sweet	Lorraine Weiman
Henry	Hamtree Harrington
Lilly Blair	Leone Sousa
Susan Stanley	Gertrude Sheffield
Midge	Cherrie Dale
The Ghost Priest	Khalil Ogiou
Yo Hay Tong	Princess Yo Hay Tong

Another Cinderella story, with accretions of gangster elements and a liberal sprinkling of dance and song. Miss Smith has a characteristic part in Dixie, the waif who has a romantic admiration for gangsters and invents a racket of her own—that of curling up in a parked automobile and pretending when found to be hungry and homeless. At last the not unexpected wealthy young bachelor finds her thus ensconced in his rumble seat, and undertakes to cure her of her delusions about the tabloid heroes. The customary heart-breaking misunderstandings are followed by the denouement that you may write for yourself.

Miss Smith, who vocally is the Mary Garden of musical comedy, is as wistful and appealing as ever. Miss Hayes earns our gratitude by reciting to a musical accompaniment without going sentimental. Settings and costumes are sumptuous and the dancing of the chorus is competent without originality. There are various specialty dances, of which the most finished was that of a pair whom we could not quite identify from the program, but of whom we thought Mr. Del Rigo must be the male partner. There are no more than the usual number of double entendres and mild drinking scenes. No doubt after further performances the tempo of the early scenes will be accelerated. A large audience was pleased. L. A. S.

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 — The largest season's movement of perishable produce in the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad has just been completed with the close of the summer fruit and vegetable season this week. Figures compiled by the railroad show that nearly 300,000 carloads of produce of this type were handled this year, an increase of almost 10 per cent over last year's record.

Proving Their Strength

Children Smile Into Camera Disguised Like Play House

Styles Changed in Pictures of 'Skippy' Since Days of Tintypes, Photographers' Association Notes at Detroit Meeting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Have styles in children's pictures changed since "six tintypes for a quarter" were available? Is the Skippy of today more easily photographed than the Lord Fauntleroy of his father's day? According to the Photographers' International Association of America, which met here recently, they have and he is.

Of course, styles in cameras have changed, too. Some even fool you into thinking they are doll houses. Time was when having your picture taken meant sitting for long minutes with your head held firmly—just so!—in a contraption that wouldn't let you fidget, or even wink. If you were very young then, dressed up in your most uncomfortable Sunday best, with perhaps your mother standing near and saying just how you mustn't look—well!—you'd know it wasn't so easy to manage a smile.

But nowadays!

A special children's camera inclosed in a doll house is used by many studios. While you're wondering what the house looks like inside and if it has a front hall with stairs going up—hmmm!—you find the man has taken your picture and you didn't know he was doing it at all.

A Canadian studio has a large children's camera room, in the shape of a complete little house, built within its main camera room. Children are photographed in the little house, which is attractively decorated inside and out. There is a real-looking lawn outside and trees.

Joy Not Repressed

Natural childish joy and mannerisms are not repressed today and the photographer has advanced in the understanding of children along with the progress made in photographic equipment.

A famous portraitist of the day, Mr. Will H. Towles, for many years the owner of a prominent studio in Washington, D. C., an author of photographic literature, and now manager of the educational department of the Photographers' International Association of America, was asked to make a portrait of a little boy who had never been successfully photographed.

Said the Photographers' Association: "For some reason or other, the child was both afraid of and supercilious about photographers and their equipment. Several photographers had tried to quiet him in vain on many occasions—but the child invariably flew into a tantrum over the procedure. Cameras and lights bothered him.

"Diagnosing the case shrewdly, Mr. Towles resolved to make the portrait in the child's home instead of the studio. Arriving at the home with his equipment, he was met at the door by the mother, who cautioned him anew about the child's abnormal tendencies. Then he told the mother to stay away from the room in which the portrait was to be made and, picking up his equipment, walked into the room himself.

Wins Child's Confidence

"Did he greet the little boy, who was sulking in a corner? Did he chuck him under the chin, and venture the opinion that no one knows who'll be President years from now? No. Ignoring the child completely, he quietly began to set up his equipment. When arranging his camera, he pretended to be greatly concerned about some detail of the assembling.

"The child became interested—crept a little nearer. Suddenly, without warning, Mr. Towles handed him a small gadget of some kind, and asked him to place it on a chair. The child did so, thrown off his guard completely.

"The two henceforward proceeded to do their best to set up the equipment as it should be. It was such a hard job, and the little boy helped so much!

"The result? A beautiful portrait of a handsome child. And astonishment on the part of a mother who found her son and a photographer busily engaged playing games!"

A successful portrait of a child depends upon whether he is at ease, happy, and under no restraint from the photographer or parent. Children are no longer expected to be "seen but not heard." While the Skippy of today may be mischievous, he is more natural than the Lord Fauntleroy of times past, and much more easily photographed, declares the Photographers' Association.

Women Told How To Make Purchases

Urging women to let their retail merchants know precisely what they want before making purchases, Miss Alice L. Edwards, secretary of the American Home Economics Association, today talked over a coast-to-coast net work of 60 radio stations. It was the first talk in a series sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"It is far better to know the specifications of the article you want than to select blindly and be disappointed with it later," Miss Edwards said. "Neither you nor your retailer will have a complaint to bring to the other, if merchandise is bought on the basis of knowledge of its properties, ingredients, service or utility.

"We women want enough for our families to be comfortable and lead happy lives. We all want to buy more than the bare necessities of life. To meet this objective we are eager to get full value for every dollar. There would be less occasion for returning goods—a practice more general than most of us realize and one which adds an unnecessary and substantial sum to the cost of goods, if we give careful thought to deciding what are the things we most need or wish and then choose commodities which fill these wants. If we are to qualify as competent buyers, we must learn to think less about frills and more about essentials."

Walker's Aide Refuses Subpœna

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21 (AP)—The plans of Mr. Russell T. Sherwood, personal accountant to Mayor Walker of New York, are indefinite, he said, although two process servers handed him a subpœna yesterday calling on him to testify before the legislative committee conducting a municipal investigation in New York.

Mr. Sherwood received the subpœna in the Ritz Hotel, where he has been staying during a honeymoon sojourn. He refused to accept the service.

With him at the time was Mr. Burton C. Wilson, a New York City attorney, but Mr. Sherwood denied that Mr. Wilson was retained in a professional capacity. He was merely a friend, he said.

Mr. Wilson asserted there was "grave doubt" about the legality of the subpœna. He declined to say upon what his opinion was based.

DREW WINS PRIMARY ELECTION TO COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—The final count in the primary election for Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has been completed. It shows that Mr. James B. Drew, whose appointment by the Governor in May must be confirmed, won a victory over Mr. Graham C. Woodward, who was supported by the Constitution Defense League, the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U. and other patriotic organizations.

Mr. Woodward, an independent candidate, polled 564,116 votes; Mr. Charles F. Uhl, a Democrat, received 125,036 votes, and Mr. James B. Drew, running on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, won 939,116 Republican votes and 126,884 Democratic votes.

CHICAGO APPEAL REFUSED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court yesterday refused to entertain the appeal of the city of Chicago to prevent the Chicago Rapid Transit Company from continuing to collect the present 10-cent fare and indicated the case would be dismissed.

Texas Cattle Drive Reënacted To Mark Scenes of Old Trail

Thousands of Fat Steers Again Kick Up the Dust at Doan's Crossing, Yells of Cowboys Ring Out and the Chuck Wagon Again Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERNON, Texas, Oct. 22—Solid columns of shaggy-coated Longhorns advance down the slope. The leaders shamble through the sandy cloud 40 or 50 abreast, with hundreds of followers crowding close upon their heels. Brown hands, strong despite their wrinkles, whirl the singing rope.

Old eyes begin to sparkle with the light of memories as the trail drivers of half a century ago once more tighten the girths about their eager horses and swing into the saddle to point the herd across the Red River into Oklahoma Territory at Doan's Crossing.

Thousands of prime steers were driven across the river to celebrate the joint occasion of the unveiling of the first cattle trail marker set up in Texas and the fiftieth anniversary of Wilbarger County.

The program, including not only the colorful cattle drive but also a realistic chuck wagon dinner, was arranged, directed in part by Mrs. Bertha Ross, a direct descendant of the original settler in the county, C. F. Doan, who once ran a store there. The massive marker, symbolic of the strength and beauty of the cattle country, was dedicated by Prof. J. Frank Dobie, University of Texas, and author of tall tales of the Texas cowboy. Mr. George W. Saunders of San Antonio accepted the monument in the name of the Old Trail Drivers' Association.

The trail marker unveiled on the site of Doan's old store is a monument to the courage and bravery of these inhabitants as well as to the stanch spirit of the trail drivers who endured so many hardships in order to build a new empire and bring civilization to the frontier. The marker is of Texas granite weighing about six tons; its base measures eight feet square.

Upon it is mounted a bronze slab designed by Mr. H. D. Bugbee, Texas sculptor, showing the figures of two riders and 19 steers, one for each year from the first cattle drive in 1876 until the last which occurred in 1895.

The chuck box dinner for the trail drivers and their families from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, was reminiscent of the picnic Doan himself inaugurated. The affair, started in 1884, has become a tradition and is held each year. The trail was instrumental in the establishment of this picnic. When the cowmen of the region had gone up the trail or out to the spring roundups, the ranch women, left alone, devised it as a means of enlivening the dull diet of hard work.

The first picnic was held with five women and one man attending. Mr. C. F. Doan was that man. He never missed a picnic while he lived. He watched the annual gatherings grow from a family affair to a sumptuous spread, with an elaborate entertainment program and with thousands in attendance. In spite of the increased pretentiousness of the picnic, however, it still serves its primary purpose, just as this celebration also served an elemental aim—that of bringing the old trail men back to the scenes of yesterday.

ECUADOR ELECTS BONIFAZ PRESIDENT

QUITO Ecuador, Oct 22 (By U. P.)—Señor Naftali Bonifaz, Conservative, has been elected President of Ecuador by a heavy majority over Commander Mendoza of the Liberty Party and Modesto Larrea Jijon of the Liberal-Radical combine.

President-elect Bonifaz called on Provisional President Baquerizo Moreno to express his thanks for the free and impartial manner in which the elections were conducted, and to assure the country through the provisional Government that his Administration will be a liberal one. He announced that Señor Colon Eloy Alfaro will be Minister of War in his Cabinet.

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Smartly styled, with button-through fronts and slender lines.
Checks and fancy patterns are most popular, but we've plenty of mixtures and solid colors if you prefer. $55.
For under the topcoats, Fall sack suits of fine serges, worsteds and cheviots to credit you as a picker of smart styles.
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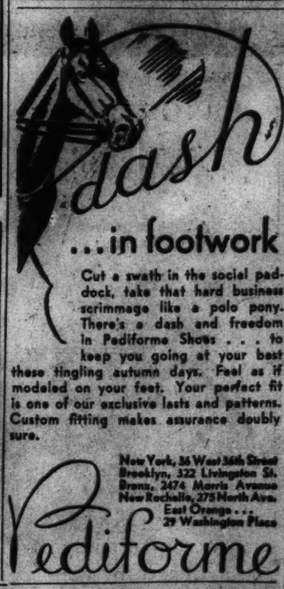
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JOB INSURANCE BY GOVERNMENT UNDER INQUIRY

Actuary Tells Senators of Various Systems Used in Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The unemployment problem, to the solution of which the Government today is applying its vast energies, must be met by other means than insurance, according to a representative of one of the largest insurance interests in the country here today.

Testifying before the special senate committee investigating the possibilities of applying government unemployment insurance to the American industrial structure, Mr. James D. Craig, chief actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, declared that unemployment at large is not an insurance proposition.

Mr. Craig believed that some specific forms of unemployment, such as seasonal or technological unemployment, might possibly be insured for limited periods of time, but that no system of unemployment insurance could carry through a depression which lasted for more than six months.

Studies Made in Europe

Mr. Craig's position has involved close study of the government systems now in force in England, Germany and other European countries. As a result of these studies he told the committee that the European systems have long since passed beyond the realm of insurance and now amount to government relief systems for the unemployed.

Having come to the conclusion that unemployment is not insurable, his company is, therefore, of the opinion that the Government should not attempt to set up by legislation any national system, Mr. Craig declared.

This opposition to a government scheme placed Mr. Craig and the company he represents on the same side of the fence with all the previous witnesses before the committee, who include Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and Mr. M. B. Folsome, assistant treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Favor Voluntary Plan

Both Mr. Swope and Mr. Folsome were confident that some form of voluntary unemployment insurance could be evolved which would both provide necessary relief to the unemployed worker and also provide an incentive to the employer to stabilize as much as possible his employment system. Both agreed that any government system would aggravate rather than relieve the problem of unemployment.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, who initiated the committee investigation and who strongly favors some form of federal legislation, agreed, following the hearing today, that the question of relief should be definitely separated from the question of insurance.

Mr. Folsome suggested a voluntary plan at the hearing yesterday which would provide limited benefits for predictable types of unemployment. It was based on the system now used in 19 industries in Rochester, N. Y.

Unique Plan Proposed To Aid Toronto Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A plan to provide 150,000 hours of work for unemployed citizens of Toronto from a fund to be set up by voluntary contributions was submitted to Mayor Stewart by Allen Ross, head of the William Wrigley Company in Canada. In part Mr. Ross's suggestions are that "the Wrigley Company will subscribe to a business man's fund, the money to provide 15,000 hours of work for unemployed, at the rate of 40c an hour, provided nine other concerns or individuals do likewise. If a five-hour day and a four-day week is decided upon, 750 men can be employed for ten weeks, and each worker would earn $2 a day or $8 a week."

The Toronto Board of Control will closely study the proposal.

Atlanta Bakers Pledge $50,000 Worth of Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22—Approximately 1,000,000 loaves of bread valued at $50,000 are to be distributed here as a gift of the Atlanta bakeries. The plan has been announced here by Mr. Lester Dowe, chairman of a special committee of the Atlanta Bakers' Club.

The loaves are to be given to the charities and distributed through them. "This idea has been under consideration for some time," Mr. Dowe stated. "The Atlanta bakers realized that great need exists here this winter, and want to do their bit toward relieving it. Sometime ago, Mr. Roy LeCraw, president of the Chamber of Commerce, requested wheat donations for Atlanta's unfortunates. We decided that it would not be necessary to get wheat from outside. The bakers will stand behind this proposition themselves, meeting the expenses out of their own pockets as their contributions toward charity. We intend to keep this up until spring, at least, believing that by that time conditions will improve."

School Relief Resources Ready at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—"I am perfectly confident that whatever we need will be readily available," says Mr. Louis Nusbaum, chairman of the special school committee which spent nearly $100,000 last winter in providing food for hungry school children. In addition to $37,000, contributed by the Committee for Unemployment Relief many individual gifts were received throughout the winter and thousands of persons contributed food products.

Of the 277,000 public school children in Philadelphia not one need come to classes hungry this year. An announcement is being sent this week by the special school committee to principals of all schools, with blanks to be filled out by teachers, giving information about needy children.

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Hercules Powder Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $1,087,886 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 81 cents a share on the 606,234 shares of common, compared with $2,160,266, or $2.59 a share on 603,079 common shares, in the first nine months of 1930.

Signs of the Times

Wide World

HIGHWAY SIGNS USED IN CALIFORNIA
A Quarter Million of Them Have Been Erected by D. C. (Dusty) Rhodes in the Past 20 Years.

AUTO-GRAPHS

THE first "contraption" propelled by gasoline power, it is said, was ruled off the road by the Austrian police in 1864 "on account of the insufferable noise it made."

World Raises Hat to Marcus

Yet, only a few days ago, the centennial of its inventor, Herr Siegfried Marcus, was celebrated with pomp and admiration in Vienna. Throughout the rest of the civilized world an endless stream of gasoline-propelled motorcars hummed easily over well-paved roads, a monument to the man whose genius revolutionized the world's mode of transportation.

The inventor's claim to building the first gasoline-propelled automobile was not uncontested. M. Lenoir of France was eliminated only when it is said to have been proved that his machine was run by gas, not gasoline. The German manufacturer, Herr Daimler, had a strong claim until it was definitely ascertained that he borrowed many of his ideas from Herr Marcus.

Herr Marcus's second model, made in 1875, was displayed as part of the Vienna celebrations. This primitive wagon had a four-stroke engine, magneto-electric ignition, water cooling system, throttle valve, starting and coupling gear with free running engine when the car is stationary, a differential spring contrivance fitted between the back wheels, and a worm wheel steering equipment on front.

Herr Marcus is not as widely known as might be expected. His other inventions include the rotary pump and types of incandescent lamps.

* * *

Violators of Indiana's motor laws will have to furnish proof that they are capable of paying for damages arising from their carelessness. A new law, effective Oct. 1, makes insurance compulsory for those whose recklessness has brought claims for damages amounting to $100 or more. Liability coverage must be at least $10,000 and property damage $2000. Failure to furnish security when demanded will result in revocation of driving privileges.

Indiana Hits At Careless

Indiana is the nineteenth state to adopt the so-called financial responsibility law. Provisions have been made for handling 50 cases weekly in the office of the Secretary of State. At the same time, Indiana has taken steps to remove cars from the road which, through lack of repairs, constitute hazards.

* * *

"Rear-engined cars without mudguards or running boards and built like torpedo tubes to lessen wind resistance are just around the next traffic intersection." With this prediction, Mr. Louis Ruthenburg, president of Copeland Products, Inc., added his name to the long list of prominent motor experts who prognosticate radically changed car designs within a short period. Speeds of 80 to 100 miles an hour within a few years will be as common as 40 to 60 are now, he believes.

"Like Fish With Tails in Front"

Automobiles are being built wrong end to, Mr. Ruthenburg declared. "Look down from the windows of some tall building on the glistening sedans of today," he said. "Beautiful? Yes. But do they not look strangely like fish swimming with their tails foremost? Why do we strain to gain that last five miles per hour at the expense of bigger engines and added cylinders when a streamlined body might add 15 or 20 per cent to present top speeds by merely eliminating the terrific vacuum behind the car?"

* * *

The average motorist figures it costs him 6 cents a mile to operate his car. The American Road Builders' Association, after an extensive investigation, declares that the cost of operating is large or small, dependent in a large measure upon the conditions of the roads over which the car is driven. The difference shows in the costs of tires and tubes.

Roads Affect Driving Costs

For instance, it is estimated that where $1 is expended for tires and tubes on improved roads of high grade, the cost is almost tripled when unimproved roads are encountered. Based on the performance of 800 cars run on roads of high grade surfaces, the following table of costs was evolved:

	Cents per mile
Gasoline	1.31
Oil	0.22
Tires and tubes	0.64
Maintenance	1.73
Depreciation	1.39
License	0.14
Garage at $4 month	0.44
Interest on purchase	0.36
Insurance	0.21
Total cost per mile	6.43

The lowest cost of 5.10 cents per mile was credited to a light four, while a heavy six, over unimproved roads, required 11 cents. Allowing 15 miles travel on a gallon of gasoline, the 15,000,000,000 gallons consumed in the United States in 1930 carried motor vehicles 225,000,000,000 miles. If half the travel was on the 700,000 miles of well surfaced roads in the country, the estimated savings to motorists, because of these roads, was $2,500,000,000.

* * *

Snow will not interfere with motorists using the three main cross state highways in Idaho this winter—that is, not if concentrated highway sweeping can keep them clean. Mr. J. H. Stemmer, Director of Highways, is assembling a force of trucks and the regular battalion of summer workmen to launch a sweeping attack at the first approach of winter.

Ah—a Real Snow Fight

The Old Oregon Trail running across southern Idaho, the Yellowstone Parkway running north from Salt Lake City to Yellowstone Park, and the North and South Highway taking in the entire length of the State from Boise to the Canadian line will be the assembling points for workmen. If the snowfall is light, cleaning will be extended to branch highways. If the fall is heavy, rotary plows will be resorted to. At any rate, the tourist need not postpone his trip through Idaho when the snow flies.

* * *

Chicago has taken steps for construction of an endless chain system of parking in the loop district. The 10-story building, which will look similar to a dozen or more two-car garages piled on top of each other, and housing cradles for cars attached to an endless chain, will be commenced soon, city officials declare. Prof. W. S. Ruggs, vice-president of Westinghouse Electric, developed the idea for his company, though the theory has been utilized by other concerns throughout the country.

Chicago Adopts Tower Parking

Endless chain parking is said to offer the most practical solution yet found to the big city parking problem. The motorist drives his car on a cradle, the doors close and the chain swings up a notch to allow the admittance of the next car. Each cradle is numbered. When the car owner returns, he presses a push button corresponding to his number, the chain swings around, the doors open, and presto—there is the car, untouched since he left it.

The idea is adaptable to underground as well as to above ground construction. Forty-eight cars can be housed on a ground area of 32 by 24 feet in the tower to be built in Chicago. In several locations in the country the plan already is in operation. It can be adapted to operate either by master switches controlled from a switch house, by the individual key system, a series of push buttons, or a coin slot device.

TEACHERS ADDED TO BOSTON PAY ROLL

Thirty-six additional teachers were added to the pay rolls of Boston schools yesterday for playground work until the season closes, Nov. 15. This is the first time in many years, it is said, that all of the city's 126 playgrounds have been kept open in the fall. No further appointments to this work are expected to be made and but few are expected to be assigned to evening schools. Vacancies there will be filled by teachers on the School Department's eligible list who have no long-term assignment in the day schools.

The teachers assigned yesterday were all unemployed. They were graduates of the Teachers College in the last year, and all have had playground experience.

THREAD FIRM CUTS SALARIES

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—The American Thread Company yesterday announced that a 10 per cent reduction in salaries of the directors, officials and all other salaried employees of the concern here would be placed in effect on Nov. 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—NOW
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c to $2.00 Evgs. 50c to $3.00
The Only Musical Show in Town!
MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
QUEENIE SMITH in the LITTLE RACKETEER
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
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From Priestley's Novel
GOOD COMPANION
Best Seats, Evgs. $3; Good Bal. Seats $1.50, $2

ARCHITECTS DENY WAGE CUT WOULD REVIVE BUILDING

Present Pay of Workers Declared Not Deterrent in Construction

Leading Boston architects contradict the belief expressed by the Building Trades Employers' Association that lower wages would stimulate building. If projects are held up, they said, it is the result of either the inability of the builder to get money from the banks or his disinclination to sell securities at the present market.

These statements followed yesterday's action of the employers' association in sending out letters to the trade unions asking them to encourage some 25,000 mechanics in Boston to accept a cut in wages.

The lowering of costs would, the letter contended, provide that stimulus required to lead architects to put into operation plans already complete for several sizable projects. Thus a lower wage scale would, it was alleged, aid thousands of unemployed mechanics in Boston to get work, as well as provide contractors with business.

The letter declares owners are holding back planned alterations, improvements and building because they do not want to pay the present union wage scale. Consequently contractors who meet these wages find it impossible to get work in competition with contractors who are not paying these wages.

The association sees the public awaiting a drop in building wages as has occurred in other lines. The letter represents the building and railroad trades as alone in the maintenance of an unaltered wage scale.

From this move the association expects to accelerate the building industry. The effectiveness of the action, however, receives contradiction in the statements of architects, one of whom said that he had not heard a single complaint about present costs, asserting that this was an advantageous time to build, as all architests realized. Wages were not regarded in any sense as a deterrent to building.

TEACHERS PLANNING TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Men teachers in Boston public schools yesterday voted unanimously to indorse a tentative plan for forming a committee of school employees to solicit from each member 2 per cent of his salary for relief of those unemployed. The organizations representing these teachers were the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association and the heads of departments (men) in high schools.

No final decision will be made in the matter until representatives of all 17 school organizations have met this week, at which time the sentiment of these groups will be heard.

STATE RANKS HIGH IN PROTECTING CHILD

In the range of laws for the protection of its children, Massachusetts ranks high if not first among the states, according to Mr. Theodore A. Lothrop, formerly chairman of the Massachusetts commission on laws relating to children. In addressing the twentieth all-directors luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday, Mr. Lothrop expressed his regret that many measures relating to child welfare failed to pass the Legislature at the last session. Some of these, however, will be presented for consideration at the next session, he said.

Mr. Grafton D. Cushing, president, who presided at the meeting, said that two events of considerable interest to child welfare took place in 1930. These were the White House conference on child health and protection and the report of the special state commission to study Massachusetts laws relative to children.

FIRM HAS $30,000 TO AID UNEMPLOYED

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22, (AP)—The Hartford Electric Company is prepared to contribute $30,000 out of surplus funds for local unemployment relief as a "necessary expenditure," if a federal dole and increased taxes are to be averted, Samuel Ferguson, president of the company announced today.

The plan is outlined in a statement calling for a special meeting of stockholders on Nov. 4. Mr. Ferguson said officers of the company believe corporations must shoulder some part of the responsibility for local unemployment relief.

LINDBERGHS FLYING EAST FROM SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Oct. 22 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh began the last stage of their homeward trip from the Orient today and expected to reach New York by air tomorrow night.

Arriving at Victoria, B. C., early today by steamer, they boarded a borrowed airplane and flew here in 46 minutes, arriving at 7:08 a. m., Pacific standard time. After a brief stop they hopped eastward, planning to land at Boise, Idaho, for fuel. The take-off here was at 7:32 a. m.

BUSINESS ADVISED TO ADVERTISE FREELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Advertise extensively and convincingly. That was the gist of the recommendation presented by Mr. Thomas S. Hammond, president of the Whiting Corporation, Chicago, before a meeting here of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

"I am in favor of color work in newspapers and magazine advertising," he said. "Now is no time to pare expenses."

Coal Operators Seek to Settle On Relief Plans

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—A committee to reconcile a score of propcsals for aiding the coal industry was appointed at a meeting of 70 mine operators yesterday.

None of the plans was made public, Mr. C. B. Huntress of Washington, executive secretary, said, because no agreement on any of them had been reached. A final decision is expected in Washington in about three months.

In the lobby of the Hotel Biltmore, where the meeting took place, reports were that the proposals ranged from liberalization of anti-trust laws to regulation of production by interstate agreement.

"The conference went on record in a resolution addressed to Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, that the operators pledge themselves to continue their present efforts to provide working time for their employees," said a statement.

DISARMAMENT TALKS ANNOUNCED AT YALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22—A meeting on disarmament will be held at Yale University next Tuesday evening, it was announced today. The formal subject of the meeting, which will be held in Sprague Memorial Hall, will be "How May Another World War Be Averted?" The speakers will be Prof. Charles P. Howland and Dean Edgar S. Furniss of Yale; the Rev. George A. Buttrick of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, and Mr. Devere Allen, editor of "The World Tomorrow."

There is much interest in the subject among the undergraduate body at Yale, and a capacity audience is expected. The session will be open to the public.

UTILITY OMITS DIVIDENDS

Eastern States Power Corporation has omitted quarterly dividends of $1.75 on its preferred A and $1.50 on its preferred B stocks due at this time.

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WOMEN RETAIN PARTY LOYALTY IN CAMPAIGNING

Number Probably Will Be Returned to Seats in Parliament

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With women constituting a considerable majority of its electorate, Britain is bound to return a number of them to Parliament at the coming general election on Oct. 27.

Women members in the late Parliament numbered 15. All of these are expected to again seek election. Furthermore, there will be numerous other women candidates, and some new political arrivals.

Among the seasoned politicians will be Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, who took her seat originally in 1921 as the first woman of British birth to serve in the House of Commons.

But though women voters exceed men voters by nearly 2,000,000, there has never been any question in Britain of a woman's party—as there has always been in Germany. Nor has there been in the past either feminine solidarity or independence. The women parliamentarians have proved to be stanch party members.

It would be difficult to find 15 more contrasting people than the women members of the last Parliament. Nine of them were Labor members; three were Unionists; one was a Liberal, and there were two who have had no definite party ties.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, a Trade Unionist, worked her way up from the position of a draper's assistant in Brighton to the post of honorable chief woman officer of the General Union of National and Municipal Workers, and from there to the rank of Cabinet Minister in the late Labor Government—she held the post of Minister of Labor, from 1929 to 1931. The other, Dr. Marion Phillips, an equally militant Laborite, was the chief woman officer of the Labor Party, and editor of the monthly journal the Labor Woman.

Both of them are likely to be opposed in the coming general election by women candidates.

Miss Susan Lawrence, scholarly, a brilliant speaker, has resources of municipal experience behind her. It is she who, before becoming a member of Parliament, thought it worth while to go to prison with other members of the Poplar Borough Council, in the famous struggle with the Ministry of Health over excessive municipal expenditure for the poorer classes, to which Ministry, oddly enough, she afterward became parliamentary secretary.

Mrs. Mary Hamilton, historian, novelist and able debater of the Labor benches, was the only woman to be returned to the executive of the parliamentary Labor Party.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson is widely known for her curious and intriguing mixture of politics and feminism. Lady Astor, feminist and fighter, was the first woman to be elected to the House. She has retained her seat there ever since, largely on account of her work for the cause of temperance and her popularity with almost every woman's organization.

The Duchess of Atholl was the first woman of the Conservative benches to become a minister of state. She was parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education from 1924 to 1929. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, unrestrained by party conventions, has thrown herself always into those phases of legislation which have leaned most toward social welfare.

None of the women have belonged to a "ready-made" type, and only very rarely have they thrust their combined weight into the support of any measure, though doubtless their combined presence in the House has led to a wider interest in legislation of a purely social and domestic character.

Church Fellowship Held Crisis Remedy

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Frank D. Adams, chairman of the unemployment relief committee of Detroit, today voiced a plea for a "fellowship" of Protestant churches to meet the social, economic and political crisis which, he declared, exists throughout the world. In his annual address as president of the Universalist General Convention, in session here, Dr. Adams declared that "we are definitely at the end of an epoch in history."

"Old foundations are tottering," he declared. "Century-old institutions are being summoned to the bar of judgment. Men are asking themselves whether they are longer bound to support an order of things in which their children must starve in the midst of plenty."

Dr. Adams asserted that "the only power capable of saving civilization and perpetuating the institutions upon which any decent human order of things can stand is religion."

CORPORATION FORMED TO DEVELOP ALUMINUM

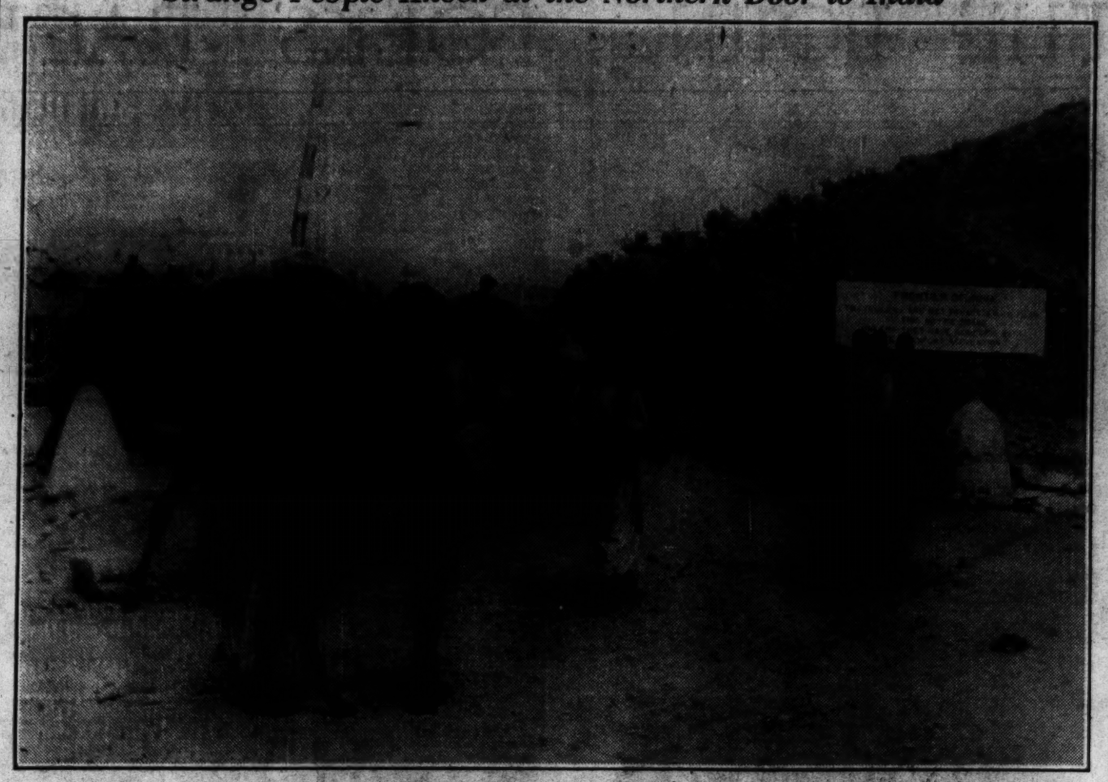
BASEL, Switz., Oct. 22 (AP)—Aluminum producers of France, England, Germany, Switzerland and Canada have formed a corporation capitalized at 35,000,000 Swiss francs (about $7,000,000) to develop and extend the aluminum market, it was announced today.

Representatives of some Norwegian producers also were included.

METHODISTS SUPPORT PEACE

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22 (AP)—President Hoover and the Council of the League of Nations have the support of world Methodists in their efforts to settle peaceably the crisis between China and Japan. The sixth ecumenical conference of the denomination yesterday adopted a brief resolution expressing appreciation and support for the American Government and the Council in their efforts to bring peace in the East.

Strange People Knock at the Northern Door to India



CARAVAN AWAITS PERMISSION TO ENTER THE KHYBER PASS ©Mela Ram & Sons

Not the Least Interesting of the Many Different Native Tribes That Enter British India Through the Khyber Pass on the Indo-Afghan Border Are the Makers of Carpets and Rugs Who Come From the Deep Interior on Their Way to Peshawar to Market Their Product. When They Do This, They Load Their Carpets and All Their Earthly Possessions High on Camels and Off They Go. The Women Have a Merry Time of It. The Men Are Heavily Armed, but at the Border They Must Leave Their Guns. They Are Given a Receipt and on Their Return the Arms Are Restored to Them. The Picture Shows a Small Group Awaiting Permission to Pass Through.

Mexican Envoy En Route To Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Dr. Jose Manuel Puig Cassuranc, Mexico's new Ambassador to the United States, is in New York for a few days en route to his Washington post, where he will succeed Señor Manuel C. Tellez, who was recalled by his Government last month.

Dr. Puig Cassuranc said his immediate purpose as Mexican envoy here was to foster a better understanding of Mexico in the United States and that he would supplement his diplomatic labors with articles and lectures to this end.

Questioned with regard to the return to power last week of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, one-time President of Mexico, as Minister of War and Marine, Dr. Puig Cassuranc declared that it was not attributable to intrigue, as reported, but "to popular demand for a strong man in the Cabinet at this time of economic crisis in Mexico."

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22 (AP)—A new nonpolitical Cabinet, swept in Mexico today. The roster of the new Cabinet follows:

Foreign Minister, Señor Genaro Estrada.

Minister of Interior, Señor Manuel C. Tellez.

Minister of Education, Señor Narciso Bassols.

Minister of Finance, Señor Luis Montes de Oca.

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Señor Aaron Saenz.

Minister of Agriculture, Señor Francisco Elias.

Minister of Communications, Señor Gustavo B. Serrano.

Minister of War and Marine, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles.

Attorney-General, Señor Jose Aguilar Mayo.

Chief of Federal District, Señor Lorenzo Hernandez.

AFRIDIS RESUME COLORFUL TREK INTO PESHAWAR

Of Particular Significance This Year by Coming to Terms With Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—In recent weeks the Afridis, a transborder tribe occupying territory in the vicinity of the Khyber Pass, have been pouring into Peshawar on their annual migration into the Indian plains.

This yearly trek is one of the colorful features of life on the northwest frontier of India, and the event this year is marked with peculiar significance, as the Afridis have finally come to terms with the Government of India on matters relating to their recent hostile activities in the Peshawar area.

In 1930 the Afridis, partly prompted by political agitators in India, invested Peshawar and clashed with the British authorities there, in consequence of which the British imposed a blockade on Afridi territory and forbade them the right of entry into the Khajuri Plain, as well as Peshawar district.

Following a tribal gathering at Jamrud, the Afridis came to terms unconditionally with the Government of India. They recognize the Government's right to occupy the Aka Khel and Khajuri Plains, which is regarded as an essential safeguard against a repetition of tribal incursions. The Afridis also forfeit certain tribal allowances, normally made to them by the Government in pledge of good behavior, for the period during which they refused to accept the terms imposed.

As an act of grace, however, the authorities have imposed no fines on those who were found to be most concerned with the rising, and have agreed to restore the tribal allowances for the future, on the usual conditions of good conduct and territorial responsibility.

Driving their herds before them, or mounted on camels, ponies and donkeys, the Afridis offer a pictorial procession as they leave their own territory and enter that of British India. The journey is made largely because of the severe climatic conditions which prevail in the Afridi country during the winters, and partly to enable the Afridis to sell their novel wares in the Peshawar bazaars.

Civil War Veterans Gather in Savannah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH Ga., Oct. 21—The Georgia Division, United Confederate Veterans, has just concluded an interesting and entertaining two days' reunion in this city, full of Confederate history. The ranks of the veterans are getting thin and scarcely more than 100 men attended.

A public welcome was tendered veterans at the Municipal Auditorium by Thomas M. Hoynes, Mayor of Savannah, and others. The Mayor in his address humorously referred to the fact that at last the Confederates had recaptured Savannah. He recalled that in December, 1864, General Sherman captured the city and presented it to President Lincoln as a Christmas present. "And now you have come" he said to the veterans, "and without firing a shot have recaptured it."

The two days' program included a ball at the DeSoto Hotel, a fish-fry tendered by the county, and a sea trip aboard a United States Coast Guard cutter.

The election of officers was held on the last day. Gen. William Harden of Savannah was chosen State Commander succeeding Gen. Peter W. Meldrim of Savannah.

MAHATMA'S GOAT WINS BLUE RIBBON

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The goat which supplies Mahatma Gandhi with his daily drafts of milk was awarded first prize at the English Dairy Show today.

As the blue ribbon was tied about its neck it was officially named "Mahatma." S. R. Whitley, an official of the show, told the judges that the price of goats has gone up in England since the Mahatma arrived.

STUDENTS DEBATE ON BRITISH DOLE

CLINTON, N. Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—Debaters from English universities and Hamilton College students debated last night the question: "Resolved, That the dole provides a better means of solving the unemployment problem than the charity system." At the request of the Student Federation of England no decision was given.

Mr. Stuart Craig of the University of Nottingham and Mr. John Nodham of Durham University upheld the affirmative. Mr. John J. Walsh and Mr. Samuel J. Holt, both of Utica, N. Y., represented Hamilton in the negative.

SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMIC BODY ENDS SESSIONS

Mac Rae, Elected President, Contributes $1000 to the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 21—Mr. Hugh Mac Rae of Wilmington, N. C., was elected president of the Southeastern Economic Conference at its final session yesterday. Upon taking office he announced a contribution of $1000 to aid in carrying on the work of the body.

Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents—for agriculture, Mr. David R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.; for industries, Mr. W. D. Anderson, Macon, Ga.; for women's organization work, Miss Jenn W. Cottrane, Concord, N. C. The 1932 meeting will be held at Louisville, Ky.

Col. W. E. Kay of Jacksonville, Fla., general counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, in addressing the conference criticized the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in declining to permit the railroads to increase their freight rates.

Mr. J. C. Sellers of Jacksonville, editor of the Times-Union, followed Colonel Kay and declared the public owned the railroads and not to support them was denying support to many public and quasi public institutions which have invested in railroad securities.

Mr. Bernarr MacFadden, editor of several newspapers and magazines, said one solution of present difficulties was to be found in a back-to-the-farm movement on the part of the people.

Dr. J. S. Thomas of Birmingham, Ala., declared that underindustrialization in the South and underagriculturalization in the East, were factors in the present situation throughout the country.

Southeastern Trade Rise Reported at Tax Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Southeast shows a better general business condition than in 1930 and there are signs of progress, according to more than 1000 college professors from 12 southern states, here recently for the National Tax Association meeting.

This optimistic opinion was expressed in reports and addresses based upon statistics. The brightest and most promising report came from Arkansas in a paper from Prof. C. C. Fichtner, dean of the University of Arkansas. While wages and bank deposits are off, business is undoubtedly better than last year and the State will reach second place in the production of cotton for 1931, Dr. Fichtner stated.

Georgia was reported as unquestionably in a better position than in 1930 by Prof. W. T. Noel, dean of the Georgia School of Technology.

ALLIED FORCES FOR PROHIBITION, 419 Fourth Avenue, Room 1101, New York City

A Field Letter from the Chairman

My dear Friend of a Great Cause:

The Allied Forces for Prohibition have won their first victories. Sweeping across the country to the Pacific Coast, north to the Canadian boundary and eastward, in thirty days and in thirty cities, they have enrolled by direct action more than thirty thousand men and women and have organized local units in Columbus, Indianapolis, Bloomington, Kansas City, Dodge City, Trinidad, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Flagstaff, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Fresno, Oakland, Sacramento, Klamath Falls, Eugene, Salem, Portland, Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle, Yakima, Spokane, Missoula, Helena, Billings, Bismarck, Fargo, Minneapolis, and Duluth. These units are literally clubs of Constitutionalists headed by outstanding citizens and with an average charter membership of one thousand!

When this letter is read, the Allies will have completed their first continental swing and will be speaking in cities of the Atlantic Seaboard.

"Organize down to the grass roots" is proving to be more than a slogan. Two hundred and fifty volunteer organizers have been enrolled, pledged to duplicate the Allied programme in their own communities. The plan is a veritable endless chain. The 261 cities to be reached in 271 days by the regular speakers, promise now to be increased by ten thousand cities and societies organized by volunteers.

Allied Youth is on the march! Including the splendid results secured in western Pennsylvania by Count C. Cruea, National Treasurer, and in Pasadena, California, with the reports from Chairman Bob Ropp covering banquets and rallies, more than sixteen thousand personal enrollments have been secured. In addition to these, officers or conventions of Youth groups with a membership of more than 2,700,000 have endorsed the movement.

"We stand for the Eighteenth Amendment and for Liberty with Law. On this issue we fight." Aye, and what a fight! What a moral equivalent for armed conflict. Sacrifice is the victory spirit, and sacrifice has gone into action on a continental scale with the Allied Forces.

The Campaigners are matching their time against the gifts of those who would help them "see this thing through"; those who would make possible this programme of inspiration, enrollment, education and organization; who would capture the National political conventions of 1932 with dry planks and dry candidates; who would strengthen America to meet the mightiest challenge of her history.

The Allied Forces need you and your financial assistance *now.*

Against tremendous odds, we have organized, taken the field and demonstrated success. We have paid our way, too, and this on the basis of a total budget of $431,000. (See Note No. 1)

There have been a few comparatively large contributors; but the secret of financial success has not been givers of thousands, but thousands of givers. If you can forward $100, $500, $1,000, or $5,000, do it now! The Allies must raise an average of $1600 for each city they visit. Each large gift made will be invested wisely to the last cent. But the smallest gift is vital—*the sum of these will win the war.*

It has been my duty and privilege to lead the Allies into the field. God helping us and with your support we shall remain in the field until our work is done. We shall win through!

We are counting on you.

Sincerely,

Daniel A. Poling

Note No. 1:

MR. RICHARD H. SCOTT, *President*, Reo Motor Car Co.,
MR. E. C. SAMS, *President*, J. C. Penney Co.,
MR. ROBERT E. FARLEY, *President*, Robert E. Farley, Inc.,
MR. ORRIN R. JUDD, *Treasurer*, Allied Forces for Prohibition,
MR. HARRY N. HOLMES, *Assistant Treasurer* of Allied Forces for Prohibition,

acting as a special committee after considering this budget passed a series of resolutions. The budget was then returned to the Executive Committee for final action:

Three of the resolutions of the special committee are as follows:

1. *"Unanimously resolved to approve the budget as a reasonable asking for a great cause at a strategic moment."*
2. *"The meeting also placed on record its distinct appreciation of the faith of the speakers going out on this great adventure without a financial guarantee."*
3. *"Approved filing of a quarterly statement covering financial operations of the Allied Forces, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives."*

Note No. 2:

For every cash or pledged contribution of $10 or more the "Allied News," weekly house organ of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, will be sent to the address of the contributor for the duration of the Campaign—60 weeks. Also "Christian Herald," which cooperates in publishing "Allied News" and is conducting a special editorial campaign in support of the Allied Forces, will be mailed to the contributor for five months.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Philip of the Gordon Clan

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

In Four Parts
PART III

PHILIP fairly flew over the ice toward Molly, thinking quickly as he went. What could he do alone? If only Tom were within call! But though he shouted over and over, there was no answering shout from Tom.

"If only there were a pole or something that I could push over the ice to her so that she could catch hold of it," thought Philip desperately. He kept his eyes steadfastly on the spot where Molly had disappeared, and was tremendously relieved when he saw her little cap bob up. "Now, if she can just keep her feet," he thought.

"Molly," he shouted. "I'm coming. Don't be afraid." And now that he knew she was safe for the moment, he looked anxiously but vainly along the banks for the desired pole. "I'll skate as near to her as possible; then lie down on the ice and edge over to where she is," he planned swiftly. "I don't see any other way. Now if only that current won't pull Molly's feet out from under her—"

As he drew nearer, Molly's frightened little face spurred him on, and soon he was down on the ice, edging toward her, his arm extended. "Now, grab my hand, Molly," he said, "and I'll pull you out." The ice cracked again as she made a desperate effort to scramble out, and thoroughly frightened, she began to cry.

"Don't be afraid," said Philip, and his quiet voice soothed the terrified child. "Slow and easy does it. Now try again." And as he held her hand firmly, beginning to edge slowly back, Molly caught something of his quiet determination, and made another effort—a successful one this time. In a few moments she was standing, wet and shivering, beside her cousin.

"Now hold my hand tight and we'll skate home faster than you ever skated before," said Philip, wishing that Tom would overtake them. "Of course, he expected her to go home, and didn't know the little monkey would follow him," he thought. "But I wish he'd come along now and help her home. It would seem so much more like a—well, like a brother."

And to his great relief, Tom did overtake them. He listened to Philip's brief explanation, and said soberly: "Good work, Phil. Now, I'll take Molly's other hand and we'll get her home in jig time."

It was a very subdued trio that entered the Gordon house. But when Molly was tucked up, warm and dry, on the couch before the fire, she was inclined to be decidedly pleased over the adventure. Tom and Molly told the story, and Philip realized that for the first time Tom was looking at him with real respect. "I didn't think that little monkey would tag along when I sent her home," finished Tom, "and it's sure a good thing you were there, Phil. Didn't know you skated so well. And weren't you afraid you'd fall in yourself? The current might have caught you both."

"There wasn't anything else to do," said Philip simply. "I looked for a pole, but there wasn't one. Good thing Molly wasn't farther out, anyway."

Mrs. Gordon's Decision

"And now," said Mrs. Gordon emphatically, "no more skating on that treacherous river." But her smile was very gentle as she looked at Philip.

Dick Howe came in, and the story was told again for his benefit, while Philip, flushed and embarrassed, sat listening. It was something new for him to be the center of attention, and he was not at all sure that he liked it.

"But can't we skate any more on the river at all?" asked Chester. "Oh, Mother, that's the only place we have for skating."

As Philip looked around at the disappointed faces, there suddenly flashed into his mind an idea that he thought might be of use to the junior class. "Say!" he cried eagerly. "Why couldn't we make a pond at the back of the high school? That would be safe for everybody."

"Make a pond?" asked little Danny, his eyes big and eager. "How could you do that? With magic, Phil?"

The others laughed, and Philip said gayly, "A sort of magic. We could get some brownies to pile up snow all around the football field, and then we could get some more brownies — ourselves, perhaps — to flood it. They do that a lot at home—make ponds of the public playgrounds. And perhaps we could build a toboggan slide, too. It wouldn't be hard."

"Say, that would be keen!" said Tom approvingly.

"But it would take money—the toboggan slide," commented Dick.

"Well, the junior class is looking for something useful to do. Perhaps they'd be willing to do this," said Philip.

"Too much in the line of athletics," said Tom scornfully. "They want to buy some nice little books for the library, or maybe some paintings for the hall, or perhaps some little dresses for the costume-room."

"Maybe they could use this for a part of their project," said Philip thoughtfully. It was pleasant, at any rate, to be discussing class affairs in this chummy way with Tom and Dick.

Then Uncle Dan came in, and everyone began at once to relate the evening's adventure. It seemed to Philip that he could not endure to sit through another repetition of the tale, for the Gordons were so enthusiastic about his quick, courageous action, and so ready with their praise as to embarrass their cousin.

"I'll tell you," he said, jumping up. "Let's all celebrate by singing. What do you say?" And he went to the piano and began to play "Jingle Bells" in such a lively fashion that the whole clan joined in singing.

"Why, Philip!" cried his aunt, when the song was over. "I didn't know you played."

"Oh, sure. Aunt Agatha is a piano teacher, you know." Philip's tone was entirely matter-of-fact.

"You play very well indeed," said his aunt.

"Well, I ought to," said Philip simply. "I've had lessons ever since I was old enough to sit at the piano, and Aunt Agatha saw to it that I put in my full quota of practicing."

"Say!" said Tom, clapping Philip eagerly on the shoulder. "This time I'm the one who has an idea!"

"Well, what is this great idea, Tom?" asked Dick.

"I was thinking that we could propose a sort of 'two-way plan' to the junior class," said Tom. "Phil's idea about the skating pond and toboggan slide is great, and would make a big appeal to the part of the class that's interested in outdoor sports. But the others are likely to oppose it, just as they opposed the idea of the electric score board. But if we had something to suggest that would appeal to them, too, we'd very likely get both ideas across at once."

"That's true enough," agreed Dick.

Tom's Idea

"How's this for an idea? A junior chorus—Phil could play for us, and the way he plays nobody could help singing. What do you say, Phil?"

Philip hesitated. Shy as he was, it had always been hard for him to play in his aunt's recitals, and to play before the junior class, not once but many times, how could he ever do it? But with Tom looking at him so eagerly, it seemed impossible to refuse the request. And then, too, wasn't this exactly what he had been hoping for—an opportunity to be of service to the school—to find his own place of usefulness. "But I didn't expect it to be anything like this," thought Philip, his eyes anxious.

"Well, what about it, Phil?" demanded Tom eagerly.

"I—do you think I can do it? I've never done anything like it," said Philip hesitatingly.

"Oh, you can do it, all right." Tom's voice was most encouraging.

"It's a fine idea," commented Dick approvingly. "The only objection is that it won't take any money, except for a few songbooks, and the Juniors are all keyed up over raising money for the school. "Then here's an idea," said Philip slowly. "Why shouldn't we start an orchestra, too? We could start in a small way—surely there are people in the high school who play some instrument or other."

"Oh, sure, Ross plays the violin, I know, and Jim plays the cornet, and—"

"We could start in a small way, you see," Philip went on, growing more and more interested as he thought of new possibilities, "and then gradually we could buy some of the larger instruments—bass viols and drums and that sort of thing—and present those instruments to the school. How would you like to learn to play the bass viol, Tom, or the drums? Both you and Dick could learn."

"Imagine my playing anything," grinned Tom, "but really I've always wanted to know how to beat something bigger than a toy drum—and there are those tap drums of Father's in the attic. Be fun to learn, wouldn't it, Dick?"

"Sure would," agreed Dick.

"I'll tell you," said Philip, as a new idea occurred to him. "Let's suggest that we have a sort of carnival when we get the skating pond and slide finished. Everybody in town could be invited—"

"And we could have skating races—" put in Tom.

"And afterward we could have games and maybe a program, or some songs or something of that sort, in the gym. The orchestra could furnish music," added Dick.

"Say," chuckled Tom, "won't some of our classmates be surprised when we begin to make our suggestions? Good thing we thought of this before tomorrow's meeting."

"I wonder how they'll take it," mused Dick.

And Philip, busily thinking out details before he fell asleep that night, hoped very much that they would take it kindly.

(To be concluded next Thursday.)

Adjustment

The nip of the air in winter
Brings the joy of the opening spring,
While the silence of the hillside
Lets us hear the wee bird sing.
The roar of the ocean's breakers
On the rocks in a stormy night
Makes the haven seem more blessed
And the rising sun more bright.
In the midst of the barren desert
The green of the trees shines clear,
And a spell of that lonely feeling
Makes the love of friends more dear.
The work of a busy daytime
Brings the peace of the evening sweet,
While the pushing crowd of the rush hour
Makes the joy of home complete.

E. MADGE CARLESS.

Keystone View Co. © Planet News, Ltd.

Left—A Match Between the University of Georgia and Yale Played at New Haven, Conn., in Which Georgia Defeated Yale 15 to 14. Note the Protective Head Gear, Peculiar to the American Game. Right—Midfield Play in a Chelsea vs. Barnsley "Soccer" Match at Stamford Bridge, London.

The Origin of Popular Games

Football—Rugby, "Soccer" and American Football

By R. MAILLARD STEAD

WHEN people first played with air-filled bladders and grew tired of batting them about with their hands, football started. So, in very ancient days, the game was played, in some primitive form or other, by folk in various parts of the world, although there is no evidence of set rules until we come to Græco-Roman times and "harpastum," a sport in which the object was very much what it is in the modern codes of American football and English Rugby—to carry a ball across the opponents' line for a "touchdown."

There is reason for believing that football was introduced into England at the commencement of the Christian era, and it may be regarded, therefore, as the oldest of all British games.

With "the common people" football became exceedingly popular, but from time to time kings issued proclamations that it must not be played, clergymen preached gravely against it, and clever people wrote scornfully against all who took part. There were no proper playing fields, of course, then, and the apprentices in London played in the streets, making so much noise and creating so much bother that King Edward II in 1314 forbade the pastime of "hustling over large balls."

But somehow the game managed to thrive on opposition, and although successive monarchs declared that the English people must not forsake their archery for such "useless and unlawful games," football continued to be popular. It was a very strenuous recreation and was played, under the simplest possible rules, by anybody who cared to join in.

Parish Matches

In a real match, one parish would oppose another parish, the market places of two adjacent villages being used as goals, and, since men, women, and children were all jumbled up together, and the big idea was to push as hard as possible, there cannot have been much difference, in appearance, between a peaceful game of footer and a riot.

Many people were tempted just to get on with the game, without particular reference to the ball, and that is how football came to be described by a Puritan writer, in 1583 as "a friendlie kinde of fyghte." For some obscure reason, Shrove Tuesday was celebrated in many parts of the country by these "mob" football matches, and there are places—such as Ashbourne, in Berbyshire—where the custom is still kept up.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the game was played enthusiastically in all parts of England, but it received a setback when the Puritans obtained political power. Consequently, in the records of the eighteenth century we do not find many references to the sport, and Joseph Strutt, who wrote a comprehensive book called "Sports and Pastimes of the English People" says (in 1801): "It was formerly much in vogue among the common people of England, though of late years it seems to have fallen into disrepute, and is but little practised." He seems to offer something in the nature of an explanation for this state of affairs when he adds: "When the exercise becomes exceedingly violent, the players kick each other's shins without the least ceremony."

In spite of all attempts to repress it, however, football was kept going. The schools, where it was played, adopted rules to suit their own requirements of playground-space and so forth, and round about 1850 there came a national revival, marking the commencement of the modern game.

Rugby and "Soccer"

When the players of the different games left school, they continued footballing at the universities, and, quite naturally, compromises were effected, which, in the course of time, evolved into two main codes—the handling game, instituted at Rugby School, and the association variety, named after the Football Association in 1863 by the "dribblers." Later there was to come a third game from the original pastime of "football," "camp-ball," or "hurling" (all three were in origin the same) and that was field hockey.

Running with the ball was first introduced at Rugby in 1823 by a boy named William Webb Ellis, whose happy thought is honored by a tablet placed on the wall overlooking the School Close. The inscription reads "This stone commemorates the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game." To celebrate the centenary of this historic occasion, in 1923, a remarkable game was played on Rugby Close by England and Wales, on one side, and Ireland and Scotland on the other. What would Master Ellis have thought about that?

Differences of opinion between those people who favored Rugby's methods—running with the ball and tackling—and those who supported the "Cambridge Rules" formulated by "dribblers" from Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Charterhouse, caused a split within the Football Association soon after it was formed, and led to the establishment of the Rugby Union in 1871. From that date until today, developments in both games have been so numerous that we can only skim lightly over the most important of them.

Soon the popularity of football brought about a situation in which paid players had either to be accepted and given a special status, or rejected and forbidden to play. The Football Association chose the first course in 1885, but the Rugby Union took the second, which explains why, in England today, although there are so many professional "Soccer" sides, there are no paid players under the Rugby Union. In the north of England, however, there is a professional organization called the Rugby League, which is a continuation of the Northern Union, formed when the people who favored professionalism broke away from the Rugby Union in 1895.

The Football Association Challenge Cup, now competed for annually by hundreds of "Soccer" clubs, amateur and professional, was first put up for competition in 1871-72, and the Football League which maintains interest in the doings of the professional clubs every Saturday during each season was founded in 1888.

American Football

While football clubs were springing up rapidly all over Britain, in about 1870, a variant of the Rugby game was introduced into American colleges and universities, where it became exceedingly popular. The game, evolved from a blend of English Rugby laws and the native American game, was so strenuous that the players developed a sort of protective armor, which has never been found necessary under British rules. After the heroic days, when midget quarterbacks would be flung by giant linesmen over the heads of the opposing scrum, elaborate strategy grew up, with the result that nowadays highly paid coaches are necessary to any ambitious team.

Under these conditions, American football became the most popular fall game, attracting gigantic crowds into stadia and bowls, molded on the pattern of the arenas of ancient Rome. Association football was imported to America unchanged from England, but it never achieved the popularity of the Rugby type of game.

Since the first Rugby and soccer "internationals" were played between England and Scotland in 1871 and 1872 respectively, both games have become international in the widest sense of the word. Rugby football has big followings in New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, Canada, India, Ceylon and the Argentine, and in France. The game is played too in Germany, Spain and Italy, although these countries are far stronger at soccer, which is the most popular field game in the world today.

Nearly all countries are affiliated to the "International Federation of Association Football," and on the continent of Europe alone there are twenty-two flourishing national leagues, outside Russia. After all, football, under whatever code, is a good game, and our little survey of its long history makes it very clear that you can't keep a good game down.

Homemade Automobile

There's a new car out, though as yet it isn't on the market, due to production difficulties, attendant both on a factory whose output is necessarily limited, being a work bench in the cellar of the Boyd home in Philadelphia, and the two who are the designers, engineers, factory workers and distributors, namely, John Boyd, aged 15, and his brother Gordon, aged 13.

Mindful of the modern trend toward automobiles which are both economical to operate and small enough to park with convenience, the Boyd brothers have produced a car which, in their opinion, cannot be rivaled. It is seven feet long, has one cylinder and, when it attains its maximum speed of 18 miles an hour, lives up to its name of the "Viber 8" in noble fashion. It will travel 40 miles on one gallon of gasoline, so its inventors say, but must be refueled every 10 miles at present as the gas tank only holds one quart at a time.

"We didn't think about building an automobile until someone gave us a pump motor a few weeks ago," John explained. "Then we began playing around. The radiator we made out of an old hot-air heating system register and the bumpers are old curtain rods. A little wood, a little tin, some paint and there she is."

"The Viber 8 takes hills at 15 miles an hour," Gordon added. "We are sure, because Father followed us in his car and timed us. We have gone farther than three miles at a stretch and so far we haven't run out of gas."

At present John and Gordon can't tell what their next invention will be, still being busy with minor details of the "Viber 8," for such trifles as self-starters, etc., remain to be solved. It really is no trouble for one boy to push the car a block or t.., to start it, and so far that manner has sufficed.

FOUR PRIZE BEAUTIES
The Most Popular Entrants

Herbert Photos, Inc.

At a London cat show this charming quartet of Blue Persians took all honors and won the admiration of everyone at the show. Our photograph explains why they were the most popular entrants.

Mail Bag

Please note that the postage rate to Britain and all British possessions, except Canada, is now 5 cents. To Canada it is 2 cents.

Highland Park, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I was so thrilled when I opened today's Monitor, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1931, to find on the Young Folks' page a picture of the house which the boys of our high school built last year. It was the first I had heard of it being the prize-winning home and I felt even more proud to think that I had planned the furnishing of the dining room and helped landscape the garden. I just couldn't wait to write to you.

Decorating the house certainly furnished a lot of enjoyment, although it was lots of work.

I graduated from Deerfield Shields High School last June, 1931, and I am now at Lake Forest College. I had the privilege of going abroad for 10 weeks this summer, visiting England, France, Germany, Holland and Belgium. We visited the Christian Science churches in London and Paris and it certainly seemed like home.

I have had one or two nice correspondents from the Monitor, and should like some more. I have had four years of French and write a little, so should like to hear from France or from anywhere else in the world. I am almost 18 and interested in journalism, music, art and sports. I should like to hear from someone at the University of Illinois too, as I hope to go there next year. Hoping to hear from some Mail Baggers,

June T. W.

Chatswood, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I should like to tell you about my trip to the Blue Mountains last year.

We left Sydney in an unusually heavy heat for September, and arrived at Katoomba in the cold, brisk air, after a long train journey.

During our stay we took four long car journeys. The best and the longest was to the world-famous Jenolau Caves. These are so marvelous that they are indescribable. From the grand and majestic to the small they are all one gleam of glorious color, curious shapes and snowy stalactites. Many visitors buy the attractive souvenirs. A new cave has recently been opened by the Governor, Sir Phillip Game and Lady Game, his wife.

Another interesting tour was to Mt. Wilson, which is famous for its dense and tangled undergrowths, monkey vines, thickly populated trees and pretty walks. Indeed, it is often called the Australian New Zealand.

I have a dog, Peter; he is a regular terror when the washing is on the line. I also have a cat, "Chummy Passum"; he is half Persian and very pretty.

Gardening is one of my hobbies. As it's spring, my garden is looking fine. My sweet peas and primulas look a picture; my pansies, stock and buttercups are beginning to come out.

I wish to express my appreciation for the Monitor, especially aviation and world news, also the children's portion, Snubs and Waddles. I think they are dears and should love them for pets.

At Concord, an East Sydney suburb, there is a home for koalas or Australian native bears. They are the cuddliest things and are very quiet.

I was 13 years old last August and should especially like correspondents from Ireland, U. S. A. and all non-English-speaking lands.

Marian E. G. M.

Glasgow, Scotland

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am a Scots boy, 20 years of age, living in Glasgow and studying law in the University in that city. My country home is in the south of Scotland amid scenery which for beauty is unsurpassed.

I should like very much to correspond with anyone in another country about my own age. I am very keen on outdoor sports, especially walking and hill-climbing, and, of course, football. During the winter evenings I study the laws of my own country, in which I am very interested. Of course, I am willing to write on any subject which is suggested to me and of which I have a knowledge.

If I could be helpful in any way to any fellows wishing to perfect a knowledge of the English language with its many peculiarities, I should be very pleased to correspond with them.

Good wishes to all Mail Baggers.

Robert W.

Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

For quite a few years I have read the Monitor and now I should like to correspond with other countries. I am very interested in Germany, South Africa, Denmark and Switzerland, although letters from anywhere would be joyfully received.

I think the Mail Baggers would be interested to know what kind of resorts there are in New Zealand. In the North Island there are the thermal springs, coastal, river and lake scenery, the fascinating limestone caves and the Tongariro National Park. In the South Island there are the beautiful sounds and fiords, alpine and glacier scenery of the Milford Track which has been entitled "the finest walk in the world."

The four main towns in New Zealand are: Auckland, which is situated on the Waitemata Harbor, and is the largest city and the second seaport in New Zealand; Wellington, which is the seat of government; Christchurch and Dunedin.

I am 16 years of age and attend the Christian Science Sunday school in Auckland. I am interested in the history and customs of foreign countries, reading, music and sports.

Thanking you for this opportunity of bringing me in touch with other countries. Best wishes to all the Mail Baggers.

Eva N.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My first letter brought me many interesting answers. Eleanor Sanford wrote to me, but I was not able to read her address, so could not answer her letter. However, if she should care to write to me again, I would be glad to answer.

I have taken up Japan as a hobby. I became interested through our Oakland international secretary and some Japanese girls whom I have had the pleasure of knowing. Then, too, I have always been very fond of art, and I have seen some very lovely Japanese prints. So it would be of great interest to me if some Japanese girl would be willing to write and tell me about her country and thus help me in my hobby. I want very much to see Japan and some day hope to do so.

I am 17, but would like to hear from girls younger or older than myself. I am fond of stories about places of interest and would enjoy telling some of those I know about my own State, city and country to someone who does not know them.

Eleanor W.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Alice L. (14), Royal Oak, Mich.—Interested in music and tennis.

Phyllis J. (15), Kenley, Surrey, England—From Norway, Sweden, China, Japan and Germany.

Eileen P. (13), Coffeyville, Kan.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Constance C. (16), Milwaukee, Wis.—Interested in books, stamp collecting and sports.

Eunice V. (17), Indianapolis, Ind.—Interested in music and literature.

Eugenia W., Grahamstown, S. Africa.—Especially from Asia, from girls 16 to 19.

Mary P. (19), Seattle, Wash.—Interested in music, drama, sewing and swimming.

Gertrude W., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music, dramatics, and outdoor sports.

From Boys

Christodoulos M. (14), Limassol, Cyprus—From France, England and the United States. Exchange stamps.

Kurt M. (19), Altona, Germany.—From India, Japan, China, Africa, Australia and America.

Over 20

Mrs. E. C., Willoughby, N. S. W., Australia.

Lorena O., Cloquet, Minn.—Interested in making novelties, exchanging postcards.

Helen M., Chicago, Ill.—Especially from those interested in Alaska.

Lois E., Brentwood Heights, Calif.—Especially from France.

Mrs. K., Cleveland, Ohio.—Interested in birds.

George T., Omaha, Neb.

Harold N., Quincy, Mass.

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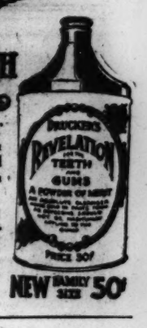

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The Christian Science Monitor

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

THE HOME FORUM

Canned Oysters and Rock Gardens

IT WAS pouring rain and the narrow road was sticky with mud. Mountains loomed on each side of the road, their pine clad lower slopes veiled in mist and the peaks hidden behind rain clouds.

Jack peered out around the streaming windshield. "There's no doubt about it," he said; "somewhere we have made a wrong turning."

"And I'm so hungry! Why didn't we bring along a lunch?" I cried.

"Because we expected to be in Spokane by lunch time," Jack said and grinned. "As soon as we can find a place wide enough, we will turn back."

We rounded a narrow curve. The road swept down suddenly to a little bridge crossing a rushing, rocky torrent.

"Civilization at last!" I cried, pointing to the bridge. "And lunch!"

We clattered across the little bridge and out upon a road that led between scattered, rambling buildings.

Jack leaned out hopefully to read a faded sign nailed above a door: "THE BON TON CAFÉ." But the windows of the Bon Ton Café were solidly boarded up, except here and there where a nail had fallen out and a board hung down limply to show an empty window frame beneath.

On the other side of the road, above wide doors, we could just make out the painted words: "ELITE STABLES." One corner of the structure sagged crazily.

Next door stood a two-story building with bits of white paint clinging here and there to its rotting clapboards. "THE WALDORF HOTEL. ROOMS 50c UP. MEALS AT ALL HOURS," we read. The broken windowpanes dripped with rain.

"Meals at all hours," read Jack aloud. "Will you dine with me today at the Waldorf Hotel, Madame?"

I giggled nervously. "Oh, Jack, where are we? What is this?"

"This is a deserted mining camp," said Jack. "Once upon a time this road was a teeming thoroughfare. We can turn here anyway, unless you want to stop and see if you can find anything that the miners have overlooked. A can of oysters, perhaps. Miners always have canned oysters. I was in a mining camp once and we had oyster soup and—

"Look! Over there," I cried.

A thin spiral of smoke was issuing from an old building, with a wide porch across the front. A sign above it, almost as dim as the others, proclaimed: "THE GENERAL STORE."

"Well, this is a surprise!" said Jack.

"Let's see what the General Store can offer in the way of food!"

Jack drew up, so I jumped out and skipped up the steps and across the wide veranda. Jack followed.

A yellowed sign hung in one of the windows. "MINERS GRUB STAKED," it read.

Before we could open the door, it was thrown wide by a tall, ruddy man wearing trousers thrust into his boots and a blue flannel shirt open at the neck.

"Can you tell us where we can dry out a bit and have some lunch?" Jack asked, from the top step. "Your hotel here seems to be closed."

"It is," said the big man. "It's been closed ever since the Last Chance shut down. Come right in here. Not many visitors come to Rattlesnake Gulch any more." He smiled, pleasant lines crinkling his sun-browned cheeks.

"We are off the highway, I guess," Jack said.

"Yes. You missed the turning quite a piece back. Come over here by the stove," said the man. He went over to a woodbox by the wall and, taking out a piece of wood, thrust it into the old, square cook stove.

The General Store was lined with shelves which were, for the most part, empty. A few bolts of cloth were piled on one shelf. Some canned goods lined another. A glass jar containing stick candy, some yellow and some red, stood on another shelf. One counter was piled with rocks.

"Make yourselves at home, folks. I can't offer you anything fancy. I just sold the last can of oysters I had. Seems like they always go first."

"Oh, please, don't bother with anything like that. Just some crackers and sardines, or—"

"Now you wait." He took a frying pan that was hanging on a nail and put it on the stove. Then he produced a ham and, cutting off slices, threw them into the pan. The store was filled with the pungent, spicy odor of frying ham, delicious to two hungry travelers.

"You seem to be about the only person left in Rattlesnake Gulch," said Jack.

The man laughed. "Just about."

"But who are your customers?" I asked.

"Well, there's the Indian Reservation not far away. Sometimes some of the Indians drop over for some calico, beads or candy. And, then, I have Nancy Belle."

"Oh," I said, glancing around the General Store. It gave no evidence of a woman anywhere. "Who is she?" I asked.

The man chuckled. "My mine. She's O. K., too."

"Then you are a miner?" I said.

"Yes, Ma'am. And some day someone's going to come along and find out what a wonder my Nancy Belle is." He brought the frying pan over to the table and transferred the scrambled eggs and slices of ham onto our plates. "Now I'm going to make some flapjacks for you."

We found it hard to concentrate on the ham and eggs while the flapjacks were being flipped in and out of the pan at our elbows! He supplied us with flapjacks until we could eat no more.

Suddenly the sun shone through the rain-streaked windows, falling into dusty corners of the General Store.

Jack went over to the counter that was piled with rocks and picked one up. "Ore from the Nancy Belle, I suppose?"

"Yes." Eagerly the miner pointed out the mineral running through it.

"This must have been quite a mining center at one time," Jack said.

"It was." The man's eyes grew reminiscent. "There was always a crowd in the Bon Ton Café, and many's the time the fifty beds at the Waldorf were all filled." He smiled. "It was just about as comfortable to roll up in your blanket and sleep on the ground, the beds being so hard; but they all wanted beds when they were in town if they could get one. The General Store grub staked somebody every day. They all brought back sacks of ore. We had it piled in the corners, on the counters and on the shelves."

"What did you do with all of it?" asked Jack, looking about at the empty store.

"Well, one day I decided to have a big cleaning up. Here, I'll show you." The old miner led the way to the door of the General Store, across the wide veranda and down the steps. The old buildings lay sleeping in the brilliant sunshine. The pine clad slopes were fresh and smiling; near and far the rocky peaks stood out with startling clearness.

Around to the side of the store he led us. Suddenly we stopped, amazed! The most astounding rock garden spread around us. Where the sun's rays struck the rocks, they sent off sparks of fire and glowed with rainbow hues. Between them grew wild flowers, mosses, wild vines and tiny evergreens.

"Whoever made this?" I cried.

The old miner chuckled. "Here's where I dumped the ore when I cleaned out the store. That spring some buttercups and grass widows came up between them, and just about that time some city folks passed by. The woman called this my rock garden. It was the first I'd ever heard of such a thing, but I could see what she meant. I made it a point to bring back something every time I'd go up to the Nancy Belle, and plant it here. I'm right glad you like it, Ma'am. A garden is company." His eyes gazed for a moment down the straggling, empty street.

"It's the loveliest thing I ever saw!" I cried.

"Have you a rock garden, Ma'am?" he asked.

I nodded. "And it will seem awfully tame after this one of yours."

The old miner went into the store. In a moment he returned, carrying a sack. "Here, if you have room in your car, are some pieces of ore from the Nancy Belle to put in your garden. There's nothing here can touch it." With his arm, he made a gesture that included all the rocks that lay glowing and shimmering before us.

"Really, I can't thank you."

He drew out one of the pieces of ore and ran his fingers over it caressingly. "The Nancy Belle is O. K. All I got to do is wait." E. H. R.

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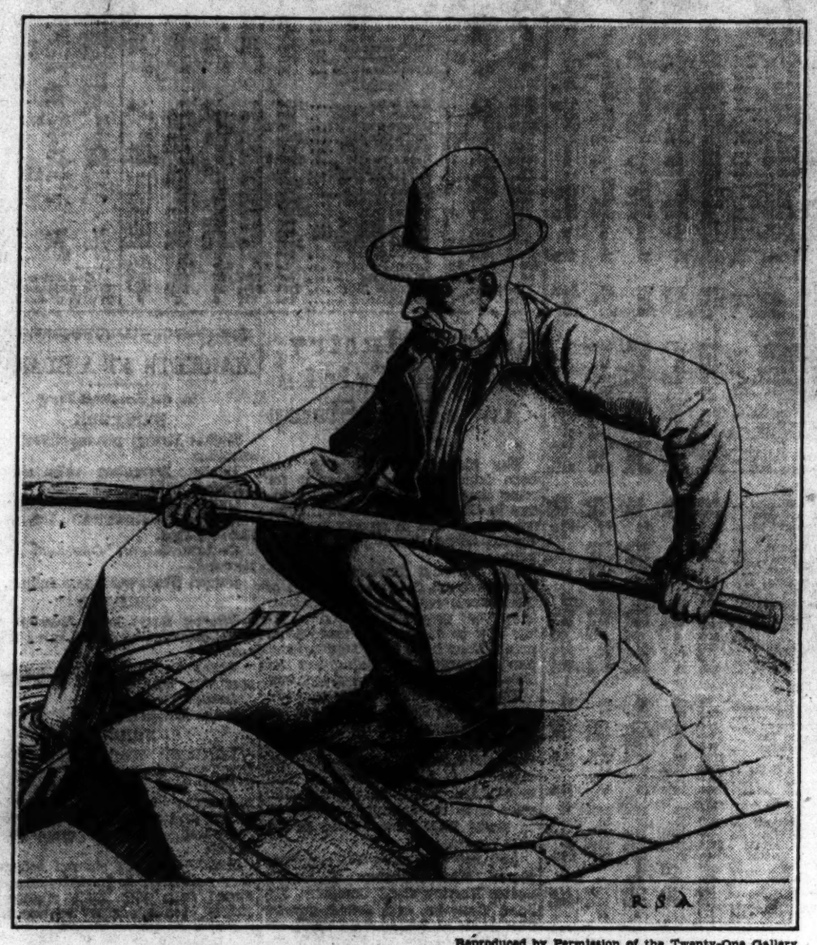
The Imagistic Manner

The fresh American material to which Whitman devoted himself was the matrix of his imagistic manner. He saw a new nation, vivid and strong in many particulars, but in general crude, scattering, and unformed. Similar was his poetry: in vision, large and inchoate; in manner a resonant promenade of particular images. His style, rather than his vision, had been effectual in our twentieth-century poetry. Like the style of Pope, though for different reasons, it is divorceable from the author's temper, stimulates technical interest, and engages in the writing of verse a large number of very moderate talents.

Moreover, the cult of imagism—in the widest sense of the term, as indicating a general stylistic tendency of which the so-called Imagists have been only a particular sign—recalls the neo-classic cult of two centuries ago by encouraging a needed pruning of poetic style even while producing a false grandiloquence of its own. But in our case the grandiloquence is strident instead of smooth—what an English critic, the late Sir Walter Raleigh, called a "strained effort to write strong." For really strong writing in the imagistic manner, a personality the size of Whitman's is requisite. With us, the manner has been the most successful, poetically, when most delicate; as in Carl Sandburg's "wide dreaming pansy of an old pond in the night," or any one of the lovely pastels of "H. D." Her work hints the completion of the imagistic movement and our need of fresh direction. For imagism means the abeyance of large design and full poetic ideas: in this region our poets, for the past decade or so, have been obviously fumbling.—G. R. ELLIOTT, in "The Cycle of Modern Poetry."



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Fisherman, Majorca: From a Line Engraving by R. S. Austin

Where Shall We Go?

Memories of happy holidays come crowding in, of the moon white and cold through Bohemian firs, of warm coves in southwest inlets where opalescent water lapped unceasingly and "never wind blew roughly," of rain on the honey-scented heather, of wide commons where skylarks rose ere dawn. And now, here are other holidays. Where shall we go?

In Suffolk villages are tiny bedrooms, smelling of the sweet stocks that grow under the window; cottages deeply roofed, and scratched in intricate pattern over the white or yellow walls that hold the sunshine, beautifully builded mellowed flints, and old brick deepened through the years to an indescribably lovely rose. From Clare and Lavenham, you will carry away such memories of peace and beauty as will never fade. You may visit ancient guild houses, half timbered, hoary with tradition, asleep in medieval beauty under the genial sun.

Or we may go to Gloucestershire, sweetest county of all with her soft greens and grays, her smiling Severn plain, her enfolding hills. High in the Cotswolds, where the shadows lie bluely in every hollow and the peewits cry over miles of rolling country, we may turn the car into the friendly shelter of a hedge and lie snugly above some cottage garden, or hear from the farm bedroom the stir at dawn in the yard below. Best of all, we may make the car a berth, and watch the stars come out in the blue deep while the night wind stirs and sighs among the grasses. Down in the plain below are such enchanting villages as Maisemore and Upton, Newnham and Bullo and Elmore, Deerhurst with its Saxon treasures, Tewkesbury and Ashleworth. Hill country or plain country Gloucestershire will give, with green Severn winding among her meadows, and yellow-hammers and goldcrests on the upland hedgerows where dawn moves softly behind smooth Cotswold and evening lingers on Malvern crests.

And what of Cornwall? Have you followed the narrow lanes between thick hedges, where red admirals hover over the mallows, until, at the bottom of a precipitous slope, you come suddenly upon the sea? Children scramble between the rock pools or lean far into the green banks to let your car pass on the narrow road—boys all sunburnt and rosy, with minute crabs and fat emerald grasshoppers scrabbling together in amicable confusion in their pockets, little girls with shy eyes, who say: "Please?" on a rising note as they strive to grasp your unfamiliar intonation. There is a tiny hamlet, far down toward the Lizard, where corn is reaped to the cliff edge, where sea gulls wheel and cry over the shining water, and the white road winds up and away beyond the farthest headland and is lost. There are farms with white gates that open easily to let you through, farms that have an apparently inexhaustible supply of mushrooms and milk and eggs, and great pans of cream crusty and yellow.

Would you go north? There is the Durham country; Westmorland under the first gold mists of autumn; the Lakes in sun and rain, and shin ng palely in the shadows, with line on far line of hills unrolled in green and violet under a saffron sky, or folded black edge on edge, sharp against the blue. Then, rising suddenly out of the windy moors, the first glimpse of The Wall will bring you breathless, spellbound, to muse and wander and dream under the watchful sky. Where the long line of The Wall leads away and away over the moor and the hill-edge, the Roman centurion will pace at your side, his toga folded meticulously in the latest fashion come from Rome. Under this northern sun, this alien rain, you will watch in fancy the advance of the Eagles, awe-full with the arrogance and might of the Cæsars. What a busy scene it was once, on just such an autumn day. What a far sound of voices rose and fell on just such golden air. With what thunder of hoofs the chariots swept past. On the stones you may still see the marks of wheels; two thousand years are but such little space.

So, at long last, home again after sweet fancy's voyaging, let us make the choice.

The Poet's Lullaby

'Tis the witching time of night,
Orbed is the moon and bright,
And the stars they glisten, glisten.
Seeming with bright eyes to listen.
For what listen they?
For a song and for a charm,
See they glisten in alarm,
And the moon is waxing warm
To hear what I shall say.
Moon! keep wide thy golden ears—
Hearken, stars! and hearken, spheres!
Hearken, thou eternal sky!
I sing an infant's lullaby,
O pretty lullaby!
Listen, listen, listen, listen,
Glisten, glisten, glisten, glisten,
And hear my lullaby!
Though the rushes, that will make
Its cradle, still are in the lake—
Though the linen that will be
Its swathe, is on the cotton tree—
Though the woolen that will keep
It warm, is on the silly sheep—
Listen, starlight, listen, listen,
Glisten, glisten, glisten, glisten,
And hear my lullaby!
Child, I see thee! Child, I've found thee
Midst of the quiet all around thee!
Child, I see thee! Child, I spy thee!
And thy mother sweet is nigh thee!
Child, I know thee! Child no more,
But a poet evermore!
See, see, the lyre, the lyre,
In a flame of fire,
Upon the little cradle's top
Flaring, flaring, flaring,
Past the eyesight's bearing.
Awake it from its sleep,
And see if it can keep
Its eyes upon the blaze—
Amaze, amaze!
It stares, it stares, it stares,
It dares what no one dares!
It lifts its little hand into the flame
Unharm'd, and on the strings
Paddles a little tune, and sings,
With dumb endeavour sweetly—
Bard art thou completely!
Little child
O' th' western wild,
Bard art thou completely!
Sweetly, with dumb endeavour,
A poet now or never,
Little child
O' th' western wild,
A poet now or never!

JOHN KEATS, POEMS.

Epigram

The statue—Buonarotti said—doth wait,
Thrall'd in the block, for me to emancipate.
The poem—saith the poet—wanders free
Till I betray it to captivity.

—WILLIAM WATSON, in "Collected Poems."

THE writer well remembers how different Robert Austin's etchings appeared among those of his fellow students in Sir Frank Short's class at the Royal College of Art, some ten years ago. While many were exploiting the "nervous" line and the exhaustive methods of Rembrandt, Austin rapidly discovered his own path and proceeded steadily ahead. He appeared from the beginning to accept the dictum from his celebrated master, that etching demanded clarity, precision and economy of line, in contrast with sketching by the more pliable medium of the pencil or pen. He did not stay to fathom the possibilities of intricate cross-hatching; but, recognizing the all-important part which the acid could play in the simplest disposition of lines, he rendered the tone values of his compositions by a skilful management of the biting.

One recalls his plates of homely back-garden scenes in which the leaves, twigs, and branches of foreground trees were drawn simply in outlines, bitten sufficiently deep to represent the necessary value of tone in relation to the houses seen through and beyond. By this means, he achieved recession and atmospheric perspective. This love of pure line inevitably led Austin to master the use of the burin and hand engraving. He has a flair for animal subjects, which he executes with great delicacy and lasting charm, and he seizes every opportunity to enrich his prints with details of living interest. Foreground material consisting of wildflowers, boulders, tufts of grass, together with bumblebees, spiders or butterflies, is introduced with careful study. Sparrows may be discovered perching in his trees, while the cat passes on its beat along the garden wall, over the roofs of outhouses, or sits drowsily in some odd and silly position such as cats are wont to do.

Austin is well able to employ an open and expressive stipple-work, when the occasion for modeling requires it, as seen in his memorable print of a shunting horse on the quayside at Ostend.

His sojourn in Rome, as an etching prize winner, seems to have whetted his appetite for foreign subjects. This particular print was produced after a visit to picturesque Majorca. The modeling, especially of the head and hands, is superb. One misses the exquisite vista of some village or other background scene which so often adds beauty to this artist's works, but in this case it is no real loss, since it enhances the solitude of the occasion.

Austin's activities have never been confined solely to engraving. His achievements as a painter have been considerable, and his recent election to membership of the Royal Water-Color Society coincided with the appearance of a brilliant water color in the national collection at the Tate Gallery. At the recent exhibition of Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, where so many marvels of meticulous craftsmanship were seen, Robert Austin's engraving, "Overy Staithe," stood alone in its amazing simplicity of treatment—another example of his power to economise with lines.

The Spark Glows

A boy comes running across the street, as the young Scoutmaster appears on the porch. In the boy's hand is a flint and steel. His eyes are eager. The man and the boy kneel on the pathway, the older face smiling and sympathetic, the younger face intent and glowing. There is a steady click, click, as flint meets steel.

The pad, pad of other feet echoes on the evening air. Two more boys slip noiselessly down beside the Scoutmaster. Some boys, whistling down the street, come to a stop near the pathway and, after a short hesitation, join the circle already crouched on their haunches, with faces turned toward the center of the ring.

Three more boys come around the corner of the house, stopping in surprise at sight of the quiet group whose gaze converges toward one point. One glance at the Scoutmaster, and they creep wordlessly up to the circle. Without controversy, the circle opens to receive them. The little four-year-old boy from next door comes trudging across the lawn. His big eyes are caught by the tiny spark of fire, held in the heart of the soft tinder in the Scoutmaster's hand. Wonderingly he stands watching, his toys forgotten.

The spark glows. It deepens and spreads. A catch of the breath, a low whistle, a murmured exclamation, give proof of the circle's attention. Eleven boys watch the steady hands of the Scoutmaster. Eleven pairs of eyes light with interest as flint again meets steel. The little spark of fire leaps upward. The glow in the tinder makes queer shadows on the faces of the small boys. It lights the Scoutmaster's clear, kindly eyes. The night wind whispers through the trees on the sidewalk. The street light in front of the next house throws its rays toward the boys. The windows in the house across the street shine, like bright geometric flowers. The eleven boys sit on their heels, wordless and watching. All eyes are upon the young man, eager, alert boys' eyes, keen with interest; questioning, friendly boy faces, bright with confidence, turn to him. The little spark becomes a steady flame, a warming fire, great with possibilities; the little spark, started by the Scoutmaster, in a circle of boys.

Importance of Details

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DETAIL is "a separately considered particular or item." Attention to detail is of the greatest importance in many undertakings. Consider the number of them that enter into the construction of a modern sky-scraper, every one necessary to a harmonious whole. Correctness of particular items in construction often bears an important relation to the life and well-being of thousands of persons. In the operation of a railroad we see again the importance of details. Countless little things contribute to the safety and comfort of passengers, and to the protection of property. Also, in social relations and community undertakings the same careful thought is needed.

All this points to the necessity of attention to details in the conduct of one's consciousness, for an error that enters into any human problem enters by reason of someone's erroneous thinking. Important, then, is a standard to which we may constantly refer. Peter admonishes in one of his epistles: "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified." One should learn to acknowledge the presence and supremacy of God, good, in every detail of his experience.

God is the divine Principle governing every detail of the real creation. Everything, from the infinitesimal to infinity, is controlled by unerring divine law. The real man is the full expression of divine Principle, showing forth harmony in every function of his being, in all his activities and relationships. The true model, therefore, to which we should refer is perfect God and perfect man. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

Mrs. Eddy herself exemplified in her own life the importance of attention to details. Each problem, great or small, that was presented to her received the consideration of her scientifically exact thought. This is strikingly true of her work as Founder of the Christian Science movement. Speaking of the By-Laws in the Church Manual, which govern the church she instituted, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, she says, "They sprang from necessity, the logic of events, . . . hence their simple, scientific basis, and detail so requisite to demonstrate genuine Christian Science" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 148). Well may we ponder her great example and acknowledge God to be with us in every little detail of our own work.

Neglect of some detail of human conduct is often the cause of much suffering. Why allow an error to spoil one's happiness? To give up smoking or drinking, for example, may bring a rich reward in human freedom and harmony. Neglect in correcting a bad mental trait, such as envy, fear, or lust, may bring tribulation, great suffering perhaps to the body; for the body is embraced in thought, and shows forth the mental states of the individual. Constant watchfulness and the correction of thought from the basis of spiritual perfection, as taught by Christian Science, have brought harmony, health, and success to thousands.

Not only must we bring good into every detail of our lives, but we must watch lest evil be allowed to outline its details of discord or disease. The minute description of a physical ailment finding lodgment in an unwary consciousness, may inflame the fear of disease, and as a consequence bring distress; for the cause of many diseases is fear. Likewise, the detailed presentation of crime and of the modes of criminals may lead to depraved or sinful mental states that bring great harm in their train. No harm can come to one who promptly dismisses erroneous suggestions from thought on the basis of Christian Science, for this Science declares that in reality evil is devoid of intelligence and power; that it is a lie, which Truth destroys.

Beauty has been defined as the harmonious and pleasing arrangement of parts. "The beauty of holiness" consists of perfection in every detail of conscious being. The model of perfection held constantly before thought transforms human experience, and will eventually release it from all the errors of material sense. Paul says, "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Betydningen av detaljer

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EN DETALJ er "et enkelt punkt eller en enkelt post betraktet for sig". A gi akt på detaljer er av største betydning i mange foretagender. Tenk på hvor mange der kreves ved opførelsen av en moderne skyskraper, alle nødvendige for et harmonisk hele. Nøiaktighet i enkeltheter ved byggearbeider spiller ofte en vesentlig rolle for tuseners liv og velvære. Ved driften av en jernbane ser vi igjen betydningen av detaljer. Utallige små ting bidrar til passasjerenes sikkerhet og bekvemmelighet og til beskyttelse av eiendeler. I sosiale forhold og samfundsforetagender trenges likeledes den samme påpasselige omtanke.

Alt dette peker hen på nødvendigheten av å gi akt på detaljer med hensyn til hvad ens bevissthet foretar sig; for en hvilken som helst villfarelse som kommer inn i et eller annet menneskelig problem, kommer dit inn som følge av et eller annet menneskes feilaktige tenkning. Det er derfor viktig å ha en norm som vi stadig kan se hen til. Peter formaner oss i et av sine brev: "Om nogen taler, han tale som Guds ord; om nogen tjener i menigheten, han tjene som av den kraft Gud gir, forat Gud må æres i alle ting." Vi skulde lære å anerkjenne Guds, det godes, nærvær og overhøihet i hver detalj av vår erfaring.

Gud er det guddommelige Prinsipp som styrer den virkelige skapelse i enhver detalj. Alt, fra det allerminste til uendeligheten, kontrolleres av ufeilbar guddommelig lov. Det virkelige menneske er det guddommelige Prinsipps fullstendige uttrykk, og åpenbarer harmoni i enhver livsfunksjon, i all sin virksomhet og i alle forhold. Det sanne forbilede som vi skulde se hen til, er derfor fullkommen Gud og fullkomment menneske. Mrs. Eddy, Opdageren og Grunnleggeren av Christian Science, skriver på side 259 av Christian Science lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "Den Kristus-like forståelse av videnskapelig tilværelse og guddommelig helbredelse innbefatter et fullkommet Prinsipp og en fullkommen idé,—fullkommen Gud og fullkomment menneske,—som grunnlaget for tanke og demonstrasjon."

Mrs. Eddy anskueliggjorde i sitt eget liv betydningen av å gi akt på detaljer. Hvert problem, stort eller lite, som blev lagt frem for henne, tok hun op til overveielse med sin videnskapelig nøiaktige tanke. Dette var i en fremtredende grad tilfellet med hennes arbeide som Grunnlegger av Christian Science bevegelsen. Idet hun taler om lovbestemmelsene i *Church Manual* (Kirkehåndboken), som styrer den kirke hun opprettet, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, i Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A., sier hun: "De var et resultat av nødvendigheten, av begivenhetenes logikk, . . . derav kommer deres enkle, videnskapelige grunnlag, og detaljer som er så nødvendige for demonstrasjonen av sann Kristen Videnskap" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 148). Vi gjør vel i å tenke over det store eksempel hun gav oss, og erkjenne at Gud er med oss i hver liten detalj i vårt eget arbeide.

At menneskene overser en eller annen detalj i sin opførsel, er ofte årsaken til megen lidelse. Hvorfor skulde vi la en villfarelse få lov til å forstyrre vår lykke? A holde op med å røke eller drikke, for eksempel, kan bringe rik lønn i form av menneskelig frihet og harmoni. Ved å forsømme å rette på en forkastelig mental egenskap, såsom misunnelse, frykt eller begjær, kan en pådra legemet prøvelser og kanskje stor lidelse; for legemet omfattes av tanken, og bringer for dagen individets mentale tilstand. Stadig årvåkenhet og beriktigelse av tanken ut fra et grunnlag av åndelig fullkommenhet, som det læres i Christian Science, har bragt harmoni, sundhet og fremgang til tusener.

Ikke alene må vi bringe det gode inn i hver detalj av vårt liv, men vi må også være på vakt forat ikke det onde skal få lov til å trekke op sine disharmoniske eller sykdoms-detaljer. Når den nøiaktige beskrivelse av et legemlig onde finner tilhold i en ubeskyttet bevissthet, kan den optenne frykten for sykdom og som følge derav medføre lidelse; for frykt er årsaken til mange sykdommer. På samme måte kan den detaljerte fremstilling av forbrydelser og av forbryderes fremgangsmåter lede til fordervede eller syndige sinnstilstander som bringer megen skade i sitt følge. Ingen skade kan komme nær den som hurtig viser feilaktige suggestioner bort fra tanken på grunnlag av Christian Science; for denne Videnskap erklærer at det onde, i virkeligheten, er blottet for intelligens og makt, at det er en løgn, som tilintetgjøres av Sannhet.

Skjønnhet er blitt definert som en harmonisk og tiltalende sammensetning av de enkelte deler. "Helligheten skjønnhet" består i fullkommenhet i hver detalj av den bevisste tilværelse. Når fullkommenhet stadig holdes frem for tanken som forbillede, forvandler den den menneskelige erfaring, og vil til slutt frigjøre den fra alle den materielle sanses villfarelser. Paulus sier: "Men vi som med utildekket åsyn skuer Herrens herlighet som i et speil, vi blir alle forvandlet til det samme billede fra herlighet til herlighet, som av Herrens And."

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The Old Farmhouse

The bobbing shadow of a leaf along
The whitewashed wall is such a friendly thing;
And warm across the deep old kitchen sill
There comes the sweet and spicy, comforting
Fragrance of peaches, by some chemistry
Known only in that shining scented place
Being distilled to gold translucency.
Precarious on this hill, small flowers grace
The dooryard, as though loving the dirt path,
The worn old steps of deeply dented wood.
The roof slopes close against a giant oak.
And finds the wide-branched towering shelter good.
How dear this place to us who know it best!
A peace is here past clumsy words to tell,—
A dignity and sweetness and content,
Because it has been loved so long and well.

ANITA LAURIE CUNNING.

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PRICES SLIP DOWNWARD IN DULL MARKET

Rails Show Greatest Losses and Other Groups Are Easier

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—The stock market drifted somewhat lower today, as Wall Street was preoccupied with the arrival in this country of Premier Laval of France, the meeting of railway executives in Atlantic City, and the possibility of a further change in the rediscount rate after the close.

The market maintained a heavy tone throughout the dull session. Rails sagged 1 to 3 points, but offerings were very light.

In the industrials and utilities losses ranged from 1 to 2 points with few exceptions.

New York Central and Atchison dipped 3, while Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania gave up 1 to 1¾.

There were similar declines in U. S. Steel, National Biscuit, Westinghouse, General Electric, American Can and International Harvester. American Telephone lost 4, and Eastman 3.

Sales were under 1,500,000 shares.

The two increases of 1 per cent in the New York rediscount rate in the last two weeks, lifting it to 3½ per cent, has left Wall Street in a mood to expect almost anything from the Thursday meeting of the Reserve directors, but in the main, bankers seemed to feel today that the present rate was high enough. Nevertheless, it was acknowledged that it is still considerably below the average of the last several years.

Railroad Executives Meet

There was little inclination in Wall Street to believe that the railway executives, meeting in Atlantic City, could do other than accept that decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on freight rates. Much confusion of mind seemed to exist in rail circles, however, as to how the pooling arrangement to help weaker roads could be worked out, and reaching a solution may take time.

The runup in the copper shares was another effort based on the conversations here of leading world producers. While the conversations have not passed the informal stage as yet, the expression of willingness on the part of Katanga representatives to reduce production to about 40 per cent of capacity, from a current rate of above 60, has been regarded in copper circles as extremely hopeful. The Katanga mines, in the Belgian Congo, have become an increasingly important factor in the world market for the red metal.

News from the steel industry gave some fresh hope that a belated seasonal upturn would result from automotive, railroad and structural requirements. Republic Steel Corporation has resumed operations of four furnaces which had been idle for a few days, bringing the aggregate rate of operations in the Youngstown area up to 26 per cent of capacity, from 23.

The money market gave no inkling of any further advance in the rediscount rate. Call money was offered outside at 2 per cent, against the official rate of 2½, and some maturities of time money were slightly easier. Bankers acceptances were unchanged.

Bonds Higher

The bond market was irregularly higher today as trading continued at a moderate pace. Railroad loans were generally lower. United States Government issues gained moderately and foreign and public utility obligations were fractionally higher as a rule.

The volume was fairly heavy in such rail loans as Atchison general 4s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s of 2000, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978, and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978. These issues lost fractions. Erie 5s of 1975 and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960 were active and somewhat higher.

Liberty and United States Treasury loans were quiet much of the time but the upward trend in them was plain. The First Liberty 4¼s and the Treasury 3⅜s of 1940-43 and of 1943-47 made some of the larger gains.

Most foreign bonds were much less active than usual. Belgian 7s were an exception and touched par, a new recent high level, and a gain of two points over yesterday's final sale. Austrian 7s and San Paulo 7s of 1940 were about three points higher at one time on a few sales.

Industrial issues fluctuated narrowly without a definite trend.

Pacific Gas 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s and American & Foreign Power 5s gained fractions.

CHICAGO BOARD-

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
December	.52¾	.52⅞	.52	.52¼	— ⅝
March	.56¼	.56½	.55½	.55⅝	— ⅜
May	.57¾	.57⅞	.56⅝	.56⅜	— ⅜
	Corn				
December	.37	.37⅛	.36½	.36½	—⅝
March	.39⅝	.39⅝	.39	.39	— ½
May	.41¼	.41½	.40⅝	.41	— ½
	Oats				
December	.23⅜	.23⅜	.23	.23⅛	b— ⅛
May	.25⅞	.26	.25½	.25⅝	— ⅛
	Lard				
October	7.90b	7.92	7.90	7.92	—.02
December	6.55	6.60	6.57	6.57b	+.02
January	6.30b	6.30b	6.30b	6.30b	—.03

b-Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.59½	.59	.59½	— ⅝
December	.59¼	.58½	.58½	— ½
May	.62⅝	.61⅝	.61⅝	— ½

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.45⅞	.44¾	.44¾	— ⅝
May	.49⅞	.49	.49	— ½
July	.50⅞	.49⅝	.50	— ½

MARKET DECLINES

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—A steady opening in cotton today was followed by declines under a little more southern selling which appeared to be coupled with liquidation and selling for a reaction. December contracts declined from 6.81 to 6.57 with the mid-afternoon market showing net declines of about 19 to 24 points.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Consols for money today were 58½. De Beers was 3%. Rand Mines 2½. Money was 4½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5⅝@⅞ per cent; three months bills 5⅛@⅜ per cent.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 22	Last Oct. 21
53	7		Abitibi pf	100	11½	11½	11½	
69¾	7	1	Adams Express	800	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¾
22½	2¾	5	Adams Exp pf	10	23	23	23	
23½	10	2	Adams Mills	400	20½	20	20	
100⅝	53	3	Addressograph	200	13	12¾	12¾	
39¼	7	.40	Air Reduction	2100	66⅜	64⅜	65	66⅜
12¾	3¼	1	Alaska-Juneau	300	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛
			Alleghany Corp	3300	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
182¾	68	6	Allied Chem	27300	88¼	83½	86½	90¾
42¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	800	18½	18½	18½	18½
18⅛	8	1	Allis Chalmers Cem	800	11	10¾	10¾	
29¾	8¼		Am Ag Ch Del	800	9¾	9	9	
62¾	18	3†	Am Bank Note	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
4⅜	1½		Am Beet Sugar	100	2	2	2	
38	2¼	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	21	21	21	1½
129¾	71⅝	5†	Am Can	100	22½	22⅜	22⅛	
38¾	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	9100	85⅝	83½	83⅝	85
88	40		Am Car & F pf	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
48¾	31¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	53½	50	50	52
14½	5		Am Com Alcohol	100	36	36	36	38¾
33⅛	6		Am European	200	7	6¼	6½	7⅛
51¼	10¾		Am & For Pow	31000	17⅛	13½	13½	13½
90	40	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	46	46	46	46
79½	25		Am & For Pw 5pf	300	31½	31½	31½	33
38¾	8⅛		Am Hide & L pf	200	12½	12½	12½	13
31½	10½	3	Am Ice	100	53½	53½	53½	53
48¾	18½	6	Am Ice pf	100	50	50	50	52
26	6		Am International	2300	9¾	8⅞	9¾	9⅝
1½			Am La France	200	½	½	½	½
65	2½		Am La Fr pf	20	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	200	7	7	7	8
7	1¼		Am Mach & Met	100	11	11	11	11½
23¾	5	3	Am Metal	1300	8¾	7½	7½	8
84⅞	14½		Am Nat Gas pf	340	31¼	30	30	32
102	66	5	Am Power & Lt	2100	22	20¼	20½	21½
85	57	5	Am P&L 6% pf	100	66½	66	66½	67
21½	7	60	Am P&L 2pf sta	100	5	7	57	57
37¾	12¼		Am Radiator	300	9¾	8¾	8¾	9½
77⅜	21¼		Am Republics	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
66	27	5	Am Rolling Mill	1800	13¾	12½	13⅜	13⅝
58½	19¾	1½	Am Safety Razor	1500	38	36¼	36¾	37¾
138½	98½	7	Am Smelt & Ref	4900	28⅜	26½	26½	27½
41¼	16		Am Solvents & C	100	9	9	9	
11½	1		Am Solvents pf	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
31½	7¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	300	11⅜	11	11	11½
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	44	44	44	
108½	90	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	92½	92½	92½	94
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	31000	141	136⅜	137¼	141½
105	43	8	Am Type Fnders	100	45	45	45	
110½	75	7	Am Type F pf	40	76	75	76	75
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	1400	33½	31¾	31¾	34
79	22	3	Am WW&E et	300	30	29	29	30¼
11⅞	3¾		Am Woolen	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
40	20		Am Woolen pf	400	28	24½	24½	28¾
43¼	12⅜		Anaconda Cop	3800	18⅛	17	17¼	17⅞
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	300	32	31½	31½	32
4½	1		Armour Ill A	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
47	6		Armour Ill pf	400	9	8½	8½	9
9	3½		Arnold Constable	1400	4	3⅞	4	4
29⅝	9¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	100	11⅜	11½	11½	12
203⅜	97½	10	Atchison T &SF	2700	114	110¾	110¾	114¼
39	10¾		Atl Gulf & WI	-00	17	17	17	
53½	11⅝	1	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
23⅜	9½	1	Atl Refining	2400	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
131½	5	1	Atlas Stores	1400	44	41¾	42	44¾
215½	84½	4§	Auburn Auto	200	51½	51½	51½	53½
21½	1		Auto Sales	34700	131½	122½	124½	131½
6¾	2½		Aviation Corp Del	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
				200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3⅜

—B—

27⅞	6½	1¾	Baldwin Loco	1500	10⅜	8½	9	10
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	6000	47	45	46½	49
87⅞	28	5	Balt & Ohio	8800	37¼	35½	36¾	37⅝
80½	48½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	55	55	55	
113½	87	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	89	89	89	87
14½	4¾		Barnsdall A	2800	6¼	6	6¼	6¾
81	38	4	Beatrice Cream	100	49	48½	48½	49
61⅜	13⅛		Belding Hem	500	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9¼
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	3100	18½	17	17	18
46¼	24¾	2	Best & Co	700	24¼	24	24	25
129¾	75	7	Bethelehem Steel	6700	29¾	27	27½	29
20⅜	16½		Bloomingdale	10	17	17	17	
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum&Br	900	26¼	24⅜	25½	26⅜
66¼	56⅞	4	Bon Ami A	100	52	52	52	
76½	31	3†	Borden	2700	42	41	41	42
38¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	1100	13⅜	13	13¼	14
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	400	10⅜	9½	9½	10⅝
51¼	3¼		Brockway	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
69⅜	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	14600	44	41¾	42	44¾
94¼	67½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	77	76	76	77½
124⅞	60¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	95½	95	95	97
9½	2⅝		Bruns Terminal	600	4	3½	3⅞	4
20⅞	5		Bucyrus Erie	300	6½	6	6	6
34⅞	7¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9	9	9	
21	2		Budd Mfg pf	10	23	23	23	
13	4⅛	1	Budd Wheel	900	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
23	4		Bullard	100	7	7	7	8½
153¼	43⅝	.80	Bulova Watch	1000	5½	4¾	5	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	1100	14	13½	13½	14⅛
104	52	7	Bush Term pf	10	60	60	60	58
23⅛	11½		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
69¾	12⅜		Byers	6500	21	19½	19⅜	21⅜

—C—

53	13⅞	2	Calif Packing	900	14⅞	14	14¼	14⅞
16⅜	7⅛	1	Campbell Wy&C	200	9½	9½	9½	10⅛
11⅜	3½		Calumet & Hecla	400	5¼	5	5	5
45	14	3	Canada Dry	400	20¼	20	20	20½
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1900	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	15⅛
131½	33¼		Case Threshg	27300	52⅜	48⅝	49	52½
116	77		Case Thresh pf	260	74½	74	74	
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	400	15¼	14½	14½	15¼
16	4		Celanese Corp	500	7½	7	7¼	7¼
14⅜	2⅜		Celotex Co	300	3	3	3	3
37¼	12¼		Celotex Co pf	180	13	12½	12½	
13⅜	1⅞		Celotex ct	200	3	3	3	
25⅜	15	1½	Central Aguirre	100	17	17	17	
8¼	2⅛		Century Ribbon	400	7¾	7	7¼	7½
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	75	75	75	70
79½	27⅜	3	Cerro de Pasco	3200	17⅛	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
54½	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	2000	25¼	24	24	26¼
46½	23¼	2½	Chic & Ohio	3500	31½	30½	30½	31½
77⅜	3½		Chi & Gt West	100	4½	4½	4½	
27½	12		Chi & Gt W pf	400	17½	16¾	17	17½
8⅛	2		Chi Mil & St P	600	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
15⅜	3⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	1300	5¾	5¼	5⅜	6
45½	13½	4	Chi & N western	200	16½	15¾	15¾	16½
15⅝	3⅝		Chi Pneu Tool	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
35	10		Chi Pneu T pf	800	12¼	12	12	12
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	24½	23¾	24	25¼
12¾	8½		Chickasaba Cot O	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
33¾	8		Childs Company	300	13	12½	12½	13⅜
25⅝	11¾	1	Chrysler	8500	15¼	14½	14⅝	15¼
37⅜	26⅜	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	28¼	28	28	28½
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	70	69¾	70	69½
34½	16⅜	3	Cluett Peabody	100	20½	20½6	20½	
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	7900	116¾	112¾	113	116⅜
50⅛	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	33	33	33	34
17½	7⅜		Collins & Aikman	400	11½	10⅜	10⅜	11¾
45⅜	16⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	8800	23⅜	21¾	22	23⅛
109½	76	6	Columbia G pf A	100	86	86	86	86
111¾	33	4	Columbian Carb	2900	49	46	46¾	46¾
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	3000	12½	12	12⅞	12½
25⅞	16	1⅞	Comm Cred pf	30	20½	20½	20½	
85⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	400	24½	22¾	22¾	22
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	40	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	19	18½	18⅞	19
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	71½	71½	71½	
21½	9½	1	Comm Solvents	5400	12½	11⅞	12	12½
12	4½	.40	Comwith & So	8200	6	5⅝	6	6
100⅜	68	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	76¾	76½	76½	
14¾	6⅞		Congoleum Nairn	600	11	10¼	10¼	11
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
18⅜	7¾	1	Consol Film I pf	1800	12⅞	11⅞	12¾	11⅞
109⅜	61	4	Consol Gas	15300	75¼	72⅜	73½	75¾
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	400	96½	96½	96½	96¾
157⅜	91½	1	Consol Laundries	500	10⅞	10¼	10½	10⅞
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	2200	27	24¾	24¾	26
13¾	1¼		Consol Textile	600	½	½	½	
30	5¼		Container A	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅜	3¾		Cont Baking A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
67	40	8	Cont Baking B	1000	1	1	1	
62⅜	31⅛	2½	Cont Baking pf	100	46	46	46	46
16⅞	4¾		Cont Can	900	39⅞	39	39	40
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Dia Fibre	1100	6½	6	6	
4½	1⅝		Cont Insurance	600	28¾	27	27	27
12	5		Cont Motors	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	1⅛		Cont Oil	1400	6⅞	6½	6¾	7
12	1⅛		Cont Shares	700	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	700	44⅛	44¾	44¾	47
152½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	30	131½	131½	131½	131
18	3¾		Coty	300	5¼	5	5	5¼
6⅞	2		Crown Zellerbach	400	2⅝	2½	2½	
68	30	4	Crown Will Pap	20	30	30	30	
63	22		Crucible Steel	200	25	24	24	25½
27⅝	2		Cuba Co	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28⅝	½		Cuban Am Sug	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
48⅞	29	4	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
57⅜	13¼		Cudahy Packing	300	37½	37½	37½	38½
8½	2¼		Curtis-Wright	1300	2½	2	2½	2½
112	81	7	Curtis-Wright A	300	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3
41	12½		Cushman 7%	10	93	93	93	
			Cutler Hammer	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾

—D—

23	4		Davison Chem	700	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6½
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	500	14¾	14	14	15
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	200	99	98	98	99½
102	29½	4	Del Lack & W	700	38¼	36½	36½	39
195	112	8	Detroit Edison	100	132¾	132¾	132¾	
120	12¼	1	Diamond Match	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	16¾
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	500	25½	25½	25½	
13½	6⅜		Dome Mines	1300	9½	9	9	9⅜
27	21	3½	Dresser A	100	26	26	26	27
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	3500	17	15⅞	16¾	16¼
18	12½	2	Dreser B	300	18	17⅝	18	18
21¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	100	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
107	53⅜	4	Du Pont de Nem	14500	61	58¼	58⅝	60⅝

—E—

85¾	33	5†	Eastman Kodak	2200	110¾	107½	108¾	111
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	3000	9⅞	9¼	9¾	10⅜
69	35½		Elkington S pf	400	55	53⅜	55	54
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	29⅜	28	28	29½
110	98	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	99½	99½	99½	
41½	13⅜		Elec Boat	100	7	7	7	7¼
97⅜	21½		Elect & Mus Ind	7800	58	53⅜	53⅜	59
86¾	16⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	14800	24½	23	23¼	25
98¼	55	4	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	87	87	87	86
66	39	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	35	35	35	36
10	6		Emporium Capwl	10	8¾	8¼	8¼	7⅞
48⅜	30	3	Endicott Johnson	100	38	36¼	36½	
58½	18⅛	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	19½	18½	19½	
39¾	10¾		Erie RR	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
48⅝	13¼	4	Erie RR 2pf	800	18½	18	18½	18½

—F—

109⅞	57	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	57	57	57	
30	8½	1.20	Fed Screw Serv	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
63	41	2½	Fidelity Ph F In	200	30½	30	30	30
⅞	⅛		First Nat Stores	700	52	50½	50¾	52
64½	10¼	1	Fisk Rubber	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
33½	18	.55	Foster-Wheeler	1400	18⅜	18	18⅜	18
17½	3½		Fourth Nat Inv	200	21½	20¾	20¾	21½
39¾	8	2½	Foundation	1700	7½	7½	7½	8½
43½	13½	3	Fox Film A	3100	8½	7½	7½	8¼
			Freeport Texas	3700	21¼	20¾	21¼	22¼

—G—

60	20½	3	Gamewell	10	22	21	22	21¾
7⅞	2		Gen Am Inv	700	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅝
73⅛	38½	4	Gen Am Tank Car	400	46	45	45	46
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt pf	2100	18¼	16½	16½	18¼
25⅝	14¾	2	Gen Baking	3100	16¾	15½	15½	16⅝
84⅝	35⅛	1.60	Gen Electric	16800	32	30½	30½	32
13	4		Gen Cable	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
12¾	11½	.80	Gen Elec Sp	400	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
56	30½	2	Gen Foods	8100	37½	36¼	36¼	37½
8½	3½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	2100	3½	3	3	3½
18	4	.30	Gen Gas & E B	100	3½	3	3	3½
76⅝	22		Gen G & E cv pf	100	27	27	27	
100¼	94	6	Gen Mills pf	100	94	94	94	94½
48	22½	3	Gen Motors	16500	37	35¼	35¾	36¾
103⅜	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	90¼	90¼	90½	90¾
10¼	3¼		Gen Out Ad	100	4	3½	3½	4
22	4⅝		Gen Pub Service	100	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
84½	22½	5	Gen Ry Signal	100	35	35	35	35
9½	1¼		Gen Realty	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15¼	1⅜		Gen Thea Equip	3000	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
11⅜	2¼		Gillette Saf Raz	7500	16½	15½	15½	16½
76⅞	45¼	5	Gillette S R pf	100	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	57½
7⅞	3		Glen Alden Coal	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
16⅛	4¼		Gobel (Adolf)	1400	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
97⅛	35⅜		Gold Dust	2700	23½	21⅝	21⅝	22½
42½	18	2½	Goodrich	400	7⅞	7	7	7⅝
62⅜	31⅛	2½	Goodyear	700	36½	35	35¼	36
16⅞	4¾		GothamSilk Hos	100	6½	6½	6½	6
51⅞	19½	2.40	Gould Coupler A	200	14½	14½	14½	15

45	8¾		Graham Paige	700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
18	6	1	Granby	3700	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
94⅜	8½	1	Grand-Sil Stores	1100	3¼	3	3	3⅜
3½	1		Grand Union	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
45	10		Grant (WT)	200	11½	11½	11½	11¼
26	5		Great Nor pf	400	35¾	34¾	34¾	35
52½	6¾	4.20	Great West Sug	1400	36	35½	35½	36⅛
29⅝	19	1.00	Gregory	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
27¾	5½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	19700	9¾	8¾	8¾	9⅜
35½	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1700	21¾	20½	20½	21⅞

—H—

			Hahn Dept Sto	700	3⅜	3	3	3⅜
63½	35½	1.50	Hahn D S pf	100	41	41	41	42
109⅝	11	1.20	Hall Printing	100	12	12	12	
94	74	7	Hanna (M.) pf	20	78	78	78	123½
44½	17⅜	1	Harbison Walker	100	16	15	15	16
10⅝	3		Hartman Corp A	400	30¼	29¾	29¾	30½
2	1		Hawaiian Pine	300	2	2	2	
18	1¾	.80	Hayes Body	20	12	12	12	
58	30½	2	Hercules Motors	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	
21	3	3	Hercules Powder	300	10	10	10	
103⅜	71⅜		Hershey Choc	900	35	32	32	36
99	74	7	Houdaille Her B	100	45	45	45	84½
109½	19		Houston Oil	400	4	3½	3½	
10⅝	1		Houston Oil new	400	150¾	142	149	152½
61	52½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	41½	41	41½	39½
29½	12½	2	Howe Sound	400

BUSINESS IN CANADA SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Western Trade Steady—Fair Progress Made in Crop Harvesting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 22—Trade and industry in Canada have shown improvement during the last week, though volume of business continues on a rather low level.

Warm weather has affected retail sales. The development of trade in seasonable fall merchandise is slow. There is still much hand-to-mouth buying, but wholesalers and jobbers are confident that the first change of weather will bring an influx of orders.

Textile mills report a fair run of business, and boot and shoe factories are fairly well employed, particularly on the cheaper grades. Manufacturers of men's clothing report a slight increase in demand, and an improvement is expected shortly in the movement of bushmen's supplies consequent upon the prospective increase in activity in the lumber camps this season.

Raw materials which are imported into Canada for further manufacture into finished products, are costing more under present exchange conditions, and according to wholesalers, a wide range of hardware products may be affected, as this higher cost material is brought into consumption.

The report of cars of revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways during the week ended Oct. 10 shows indications of an improvement in business. The increase in loadings over the previous week was 5702 cars. The most constructive feature was the fact that the betterment was general, rather than being of a pronounced sort in any particular class.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report on commercial failures shows that for the first eight months of the current year the number of bankruptcies was lower than for the corresponding period in the two preceding years, and the aggregate amount of liabilities involved was lower by 20 per cent and 10 per cent than in the corresponding periods of 1930 and 1929, respectively.

Newsprint Output Gains

Newsprint statistics for September show an improvement in output, compared with the preceding month. The operating ratio of the mills was 57.7 per cent of capacity, which contrasts with the new low of 51.3 per cent made in August.

Production of newsprint during September amounted to 178,412 tons, which compares with 165,124 tons in August of this year, and with 195,490 tons in September of last year. For the nine-month period of this year ended with September, output of newsprint by Canadian mills amounted to 1,670,150 tons, as compared with 1,902,056 tons in the corresponding nine-month period of last year.

Wholesale prices have taken a sharp drop the last month. The Government's index numbers on the base 1926 equals 100, moved down from 79.9 in August to 70.0 in September. Vegetable products fell from 56.1 to 54.6, due to lower prices on corn, flax, oats, wheat, flour, bran and shorts. Animals and their products declined from 70.9 to 68.8. Fibers, textiles and textile products moved down from 73.8 to 72.4.

Crop harvesting is making fair progress. In all the southern areas of the Prairie Provinces threshing is practically completed, but in the northern districts it has been delayed by rain. In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, harvesting of late crops has been well advanced under exceptionally favorable conditions, and the promise of heavy yields of roots and fruits is being realized. In the Maritime Provinces, crops as a whole are a good average.

The Dominion exported a total of 14,335,637 bushels of wheat in September. This was a gain over August and July totals, but was below September of last year. The export movement so far this month has been encouraging and indicates a decided gain over September. Clearances during the week ended Oct. 10 totaled 3,575,897 bushels of wheat, 500,000 more than during the previous week.

Business conditions are steady in the west. Industrial inquiries are of sufficient significance to give rise to the idea that a good deal of consideration is being given to this field as a manufacturing center, and that if plans for actual development are being held up, there is no slackening in investigations taking place by representatives both from Great Britain and the United States.

Outlook Is Promising

Conversations which have taken place between the west and overseas representatives all look to the ultimate development of western branches in a field that will yield good business in the near future, and which recognizes the necessity of manufacturing within the territory. There appears to be little doubt as to the expansion and development of the western field in the not too distant future.

Bonds have shown signs of stabilization during the last week. Prices have been somewhat stronger although demand is still quiet. The situation, however, is much more satisfactory than during the last two weeks of September.

Petroleum production has shown a sharp decline during the last two months due mainly to lessened demand for the crude naphtha from the Turner Valley field in Alberta. During August, Canadian wells produced 103,314 barrels, as compared with 119,327 barrels in the previous month and 136,056 barrels in August, 1930.

Gold production of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, showed an increase during the third quarter of this year. In the same period, output of lead, zinc, copper and silver showed substantial reductions. Gold production for the quarter totaled 6063 ounces, compared with 5927 ounces in the like period of last year.

Preliminary estimate of the total yield of potatoes in Canada in 1931 is 55,535,000 hundredweight. Last year the total potato yield was 40,241,000 hundredweight. The percentage of yield this year an acre is 96.4, while last year it was 84.4.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Exp 4s '48	70	70
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	48½	48
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	36	35½
Alleghany Valley 4s '49	93½	93½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	90	90
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	93½	93½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	80¾	80
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	97	96
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	10¼	10
Amer Smelting 5s '47	98½	98
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102½
Amer T&T 4s '36	97¼	97¼
Amer T&T 4½s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	118¾	118½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103¼	103¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101¾	101¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¼	101
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76⅝	76
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	60⅝	60
Associated Oil 6s '38	101	101
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	86½	86½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stp	84¼	84
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90	89¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	101½	101¼
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	80¼	80½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	97
Balt Ohio 1st 4s '48	88⅝	88
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93	92⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	73¼	73
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	84	83
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	88	88
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	101½	101
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	96	96
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	85	85
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	97¼	97⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '55	99⅜	99⅜
Bklyn City 1st	84	80
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	70	70
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93½	92¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	99⅜	99⅜
Bush Term con 5s '55	60	60
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	81¾	81
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	90	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	82¾	81¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85	85
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89¼	89¼
Can North 4½s '35	89¾	88⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	90	90
Can North deb 7s '40	100¼	100¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	100½	100⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	65	64⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	77⅛	77⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s '32	76	76
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	102	102
Ches Corp 5s '47	83¼	83¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	83	82
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	90	90
Ches & O 4½s B	92	92
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	87½	87½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	23	23
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	55⅛	54¼
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	63¾	63¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	56	56
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11¼	14
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	40	40
Chicago Railway 5s '27	49¾	50
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	47⅛	47½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	75¼	75½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	82½	80⅛
Childs Co 5s '43	97¼	97¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	58	58
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	68	68
Clev Un Term 5s '73	88¼	88½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	100½	100½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	31	30½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	65	65
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	94	94
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	64	64
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52May	63½	63½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	87	87
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	89	89
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	90	90
Con Gas 4½s '51	92	92
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	25	24¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	96⅛	96
Container Corp 5s ct '65	104¾	103¾
Container Corp 6s '46	38	38
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	54	54
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	42	42
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	6¼	6¼
Del & Hudson 4s '43	103	103
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	86½	86
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101	101
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	96½	95½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97	97
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	96½	95¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101½	101½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	100⅜	100⅜
Erie RR ref 5s '67	73½	73½
Erie RR gen lien	53¾	53¾
Erie RR con 5s' '75	55½	55½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	53½	53
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	80	58
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	100½	99⅞
Goodrich 6s '65	13¾	13¾
Goodrich 1st 4½s '47	50	49½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78¼	78⅛
Gotham S Hos '36	82	81½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	79	79
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98	96
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	100⅝	100
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	92½	92½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101¼	101
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	40	40
Har Riv PC 4s	83¾	83¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90	90
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	58½	59¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88	88
Humble Oil 5½s '37	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103¾	103¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	54½	54
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	54½	54½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	51¼	51¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99½	99
Inland Steel 4½s '78	87	86½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	86	86
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	59	58¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	67	66
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	63¾	63¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	58½	58½
Inter Rap Trans 6s sta '66	57⅝	55¾
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	41	41
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	50	50
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	55½	55
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	62¼	62¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	36½	38½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	54¾	53¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	66⅞	65
Int Tel Fd&Mem 4s '36	57⅝	56
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79	79
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	63¼	63¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	87	87
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	87½	87½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	50½	50½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	87	87
Laclede Gas 5½s D	91	91
L'Autaro Pa '54	86	86
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	14	13
Loews Inc 6s '41	93	92
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	88¾	88½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	50	50
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	39	39
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	89	89
Meade 6s '45 ww	91½	91½
Metro Edison 4½s '58	57	57
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¾	98¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	98	97
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	54	54
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	44	44
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106	106
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	58	58
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	80	80
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	46	46
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	66¾	65
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	65	65
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	66	66
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	65½	64¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	98	98
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	70
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	47¾	47½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94¼	93½
Nat Steel 5s	78	78
Newberry 5½s	84½	84½
New Orleans T&T 4½s B '61	98¾	98½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	38	38
N O T & M 5s B '56	38	38
N O T & M 5½s '54	42½	42½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74½	74
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	81¼	81
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96⅝	96¾
NYC&HR 4½s N	81¾	81
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013	82	81
NYC M C col 3½s '98	100	100
NY Chi & StY 4½s '78	76	76
NY Chi & StY 6s A '32	46	46
NY Dock Co 4s '51	71¾	71
NY Edison 5s '44	67	67
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	104	103⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	60½	60½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101½	101
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101	101
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100¼	100
Niag Share 5½s '50	104¼	104⅛
Norf Southern rfg A '61	76½	76½
Norf & W con 4s '96	21¾	21½
Norf & W div 4s '44	90	89
North Am Co 5s '61	93	93
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	89¾	89¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	93¾	93¼
Nor Pacific gr in 4s '97	94	94
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	81½	81½
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	77	77
Ohio Steel 6s '41	94¾	94¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	55	55
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	103¼	103¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94½	94½
Penn Reading con 4s '97	90¾	90
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	82¾	82¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	82	82
Penn Railroad 5s '64	93	93
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	100	100
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103⅞	103½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Pere Marquette 5s '56	84½	84½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	84¾	84¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87½	87½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	53½	53½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	89½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '44	48	47¼
Pillsbury Flour M 5s	101	101
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94⅝	94¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84	83½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	99	99
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97¾	97¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97¾	97¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	76	76
Republic I&S 4s '49	84	84
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	83⅛	83⅛

	High	Low
Richfield O Co of Cal 6s '44 ctfs	12	12
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	70	70
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	98⅝	98⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	49½	49
St Louis &SF 4½s '78	32¾	33
St Louis SW 3d 4s '89	86	86
Seaboard AL con 6s '45	35	35
Seabd A L 5s ctf	8¼	8¼
Shell F ipets '32	6	6
Shell Union 5s '47	83	83
Shell Union 5s ct WW '49	63½	63½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	63½	63½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	81¾	81¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅝	97½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '49	96⅛	96⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '38	88	88½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	101⅝
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '43	89	88
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅞	101⅞
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	71	71
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	83½	83
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	78¾	78¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	75¾	75
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	88⅛	88⅛
So Pac S F T 4s '50	82	82
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	53½	57½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	90⅛	90⅛
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	74½	74
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	76½	76½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103⅜	103⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	101⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '31	99	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101⅛	101½
Texas Corp 5s '44	84½	83½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 30300	95½	95¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	71½	71
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	71½	71½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¼	27¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts WW	89	89
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92½	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83	83
Union Pacific 4½s '67	89½	89¼
Union Pacific 5s	104⅛	104⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	55½	55
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	55	55
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103	103
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	49¾	49¾
Vanadium 5s '41	69	69
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	34	34
Wabash RR 4½s '76	32	31
Wabash RR 5s B '76	37	36
Wabash RR 5½s '75	39	38
Wabash RR 5s D '80	37	35
Walworth 6s '45	35	35
Warren Bros 6s '41	59	58½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101½	101½
Western Electric 5s '44	101¼	101¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	59½	59½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	59	58½
Western Union 6½s '36	104½	104½
Western Union 5s '50	95	94
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85¾	85½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	80½	80½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	81	80¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct 22	Oct 21
3½s '47	99.	98.16	98.16	98.28
1st 4¼s '47	100.10	100.8	100.8	100.8
4th 4¼s '38	101.	101.10	100.10	100.28
US 3s '55	91.20	91.20	91.20	91.24
US 3½s '49	.83	92.28	92.28	93.
US 3½s '43 Mar	95.16	95.	95.16	—
US 3¼s '47	95.24	95.24	95.24	95.16
US 3¼s '56	98.30	98.30	98.30	98.28
US 4s '54	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.6
US 4¼s '52	103.12	103.8	103.10	103.7

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	37	35	
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	80	80	
Akershus 5s '63	87½	87½	
Antioquia 7s B '45	19¾	18¼	
Antioquia 7s D '45	19	19	
Antwerp 5s '58	78¼	78½	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	42	41½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	48¼	48¼	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	48¾	48¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48¾	48¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49½	48¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	49½	49	
Australia 4½s '56	52½	52¼	
Australia 5s '55	56	54½	
Australia 5s '57	46	46	
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	55	55	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	95	94½	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	38	34½	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	90½	89	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	85½	85	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100	98½	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100	98½	
Bergen (City) 6s '49	28	26	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	29	27½	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	29	26	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	21½	20¾	
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	39¾	39¾	
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	42	42	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	42¼	41½	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7¼	7	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	12	12	
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	101¾	101	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23½	23	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	23	23	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24	24	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	28	27	
Brisbane 6s '50	46	46	
Brisbane 5s '58	43	43	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	40¾	40	
Buenos Aires 6s '61	29	27½	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	27½	27½	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26⅝	25½	
Bulgaria 7s '67	41¼	41	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	35	35	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	30	29	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	92¾	92¾	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93	92½	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	30	28½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	18	17⅞	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	25	23	
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	34½	34	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	18	18	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	18	18½	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	16⅞	16⅛	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	18½	18	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	18¼	18⅛	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	70½	70½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	32½	32½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	30½	30½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	28	28	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28½	28	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68¾	68¾	
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	39	39	
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	39	39	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	38½	38½	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	41½	41½	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	82½	82½	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s ('14) '49	89¾	89¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	76¼	76¼	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	53	50	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	24¾	23½	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	101	100½	
Denmark (King) 4½s' 62	70	70	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80	79¼	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	77	76	
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	45½	45½	
Dutch El 6s '62	89½	89¾	
Finland 5½s '58	89	89	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	50	50	
Finnish A 6½s '54	62	62	
French (Rep) 7s '49	49	49	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114¾	114½	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	117½	115	
German 7s '49	47¾	47¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	65	64¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '30	49½	48½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	45	45	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '48 rcts	44¾	43¾	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	38	38½	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	44	43	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	45	45	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	46½	46½	
Good Hope I&&W 7s '65	37	36	
Hamburg 6s '46	40	40	
Hamburg 6s '38	55	53	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	38	38	
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	44	30	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	48	43¾	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	48	39½	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	38	34	
Iisedor Steel 6s '48	26	25	
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	33¾	33¾	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	81	81	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	77	77	
Italy (King) 7s '51	69	69	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	64	64	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	89	89	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	76¼	76½	
Karstadt 6s '43	84¼	83½	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	97½	97	
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	38	34½	
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	60	60	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	31½	31½	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	66½	66½	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	101¾	101	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	15	15	
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	15½	15½	
New South Wales 5s '57	103¼	103¼	
New South Wales 5s '58	47¾	47¾	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	48¼	48½	
North erman Lloyd 6s '47	101	100¾	
Norway (King) 5s '53	39	35	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	83	81	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	83	82	
Norway (King) 6s '43	87	87	
Norway (King) 6s '44	87	87	
Norway (King) 6s '52	87	87	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	85	85	
Nuremberg 6s '52	85	85	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	25¾	25¾	
Oriental Devy Ltd 6s '53	70	68¾	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	75	75	
Panama (Rep) 5s '53	77	77	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	99	
Paris-Lyons-Med 1st ctf 7s '58	103	102½	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '58	94½	94½	
Paris-Orleans 7s '56	89	89	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	11½	11½	
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	11½	11½	
Peru (Gov) 7s '61	105½	105½	
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	16	15½	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	58	58	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	59¾	59¾	
Porto Alegre (City) 8s '61	46	46	
Prussia 6½s '31	32	32	
Prussia 6s '52	32¾	30½	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	85½	85	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	79	79	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	44¾	44½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	46½	46½	
Rhine Westphalia 7s '46	45½	45	
Rhinelbe 7s	43	43¼	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '46	14	13	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	14	13	
Roma (City) 6½s '52	27	27	
Royal Dutch 4s '43 ww	74½	74½	
Rumania 7s '59	59	58	
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	41¾	41¾	
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	14	14	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '50	84	83½	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	30½	30	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	33	33	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	40¼	38	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	105½	105½	
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	52	49	
Siemens 6½s '51	64½	64½	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	68½	68½	
Styria (Prov) 7s '56	39½	39½	
Sydney 5½s '55	49	49	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	41	40¾	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	93¾	93½	
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	101¼	101½	
Toho Elec Pow 6s '53	70¼	70¼	
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	83½	83½	
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	72	72	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	45	45	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	71½	71	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	63	63¾	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	98	98	
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	31¾	31¾	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	32½	32½	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	29½	29½	
Vienna 6s '52	13	13¾	
Warsaw 7s '58	53	53	
Westphalia El 6s '53	42	41¾	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	31¾	30¾	
	78	78	

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

TROJANS FACE GOLDEN BEARS

Promises to Be Most Important Game of P. C. Conference Football

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	Pct.
South. California	3	0	121	6	1.000
Stanford	1	0	25	7	1.000
California	1	0	13	7	1.000
Oregon	2	1	22	53	.667
Washington	2	1	63	20	.667
Wash. State	1	2	26	51	.333
Idaho	1	2	28	66	.333
U. C. L. A.	0	1	0	13	.000
Oregon State	0	2	7	55	.000
Montana	0	2	19	46	.000

This is the third of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the Pacific Coast Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the "Big Ten" Conference, the Southern Conference and the Southwest Conference will also appear weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22 — Southern California, winning three straight games by progressively larger scores, meets California with one victory by a modest count, in the most important game of the week in the football championship campaign of the Pacific Coast Conference. They play Saturday at Berkeley, Calif.

Another leading engagement takes Stanford, likewise undefeated, to Seattle, Wash., this Saturday, to struggle with Washington, winner of two games and loser of one. Double losers, Washington State and Montana, are to meet at Missoula, Mont. The former has the better record, showing one victory in three Conference contests.

Oregon, which lost for the first time in three appearances in the league, goes outside of it this Saturday for a date with North Dakota at Grand Forks, N. D. The team from U. C. L. A., losing an intersectional engagement last week, takes on a small local rival, Pomona, at Claremont, Calif.

A Friday Night Game

One Friday night game is in prospect, Oregon State, loser in the league race last week, receiving Oregon Normal at Corvallis, Ore. Idaho, a loser, has a week to rest up for its next engagement.

Irresistible power, interference and passing skill by the first team started Southern California on its scoring holiday against Oregon, running up a count of 53 to 0 against a team previously undefeated. Under the first team's momentum, the second, third and fourth contingents carried on. O. E. Mohler '33, brilliant fullback, was in just long enough to start the Trojans in an eight-touchdown parade, while Ernie Pickert '32, halfback, proved a star defensively and offensively. G. R. Shaver '32, quarterback, scored twice in the second period before Coach H. H. Jones began wholesale replacements. California this week knows what a Trojan team is like on stampede, as the Bears went under, 74 to 0, a year ago.

It will be a question of getting started for California, as it was for Oregon. The latter could not advance to midfield, let alone threaten to score, against the Trojans. California, however, defeated a strong Washington State eleven, 13 to 7, last Saturday. E. J. Kirwan '32, quarterback, made both touchdowns for the Bears. The first was made by a pass, G. R. Watkins '32 to J. R. Stone '32 for 17 yards and a series of line smashes that penetrated the goal by Kirwan. He broke through a big opening at left tackle late in the game to run 60 yards for the winning marker. Halfway in this run he fell flat, was pounced upon by two tacklers, who rolled off, and he got up and ran the rest of the way, accompanied by the referee.

Indian Veterans Baffling

After holding the visitors to a 7-to-7 tie in the first half with the second team, Stanford mustered its regulars and defeated Oregon State, 25 to 7. Though outweighed 10 pounds to the man, the Indian veterans baffled the Beavers with Warner's line shifts and trick reverses. K. J. Afflerbaugh '33, left halfback, led the second team in two brave stands against the power drives of the visitors, and then took the ball, flitted through right tackle, and dashed down the field 81 yards for the opening score. Superior punting by Oregon State kept the Indian seconds on defensive in the second quarter. With the regulars in, H. K. Allen '32, fullback, Capt. H. H. Hillman '32, quarterback, and E. W. Caddell '32, halfback, took turns in gaining until the latter scored. In the final period Allen shot a 45-yard pass to Colvin, who raced to the goal. Later Emile Lacombe '34, halfback, intercepted an Oregon State pass and ran 35 yards to their 20-yard stripe. After a series of plunges, R. A. Rintala '32, substitute fullback, attempted to throw a pass, saw no receivers, so carried the ball over the goal himself. At Washington this week-end Stanford meets a team it defeated, 25 to 7, last year.

Washington lost no time swamping the Idaho Vandals last week, 28 to 7, making two touchdowns in the first period, three in the second and one in the final. Merle Hufford '32, hard-driving halfback, came into his own once again. He ran nine yards around end for the first marker, after a series of plunges, and threw the 24-yard pass to William Smith, left end, that earned the second touchdown. Coach J. M. Phelan then threw in a new team with the exception of Hufford, and the latter threw a long pass to Robert Lenfesty at the two-yard line, and John Cherborg dove for the points. Clarence Bledsoe '34, substitute halfback, made two touchdowns, one by plunging and the other by intercepting a pass and running 72 yards.

With its championship team, Washington State defeated Montana 61 to 0 last year. While the Cougars do not now look so strong, especially after their loss, 13 to 7, at California, they should be able to defeat Montana again. The game with the Bears was fairly close; but it was a blocked punt, touched and downed by John Byers '34, that brought the Cougars their only score. Montana had an open date last week, and should be in good shape for the game.

Oregon Somewhat Handicapped

There is little for Oregon supporters to say after such an overwhelming defeat as Southern California dealt out, but it should be recorded that one of the main drives in the Webfoot attack, Joseph Lillard '34, brilliant halfback, was ruled ineligible before the game. This upset the offensive plans, but few would claim that his presence alone would have been enough to stem the Trojan tide, or make much of a reply to their touchdowns. Coach C. W. Spears has better prospects at North Dakota this week-end, though the latter defeated North Dakota Aggies 34 to 0, last Saturday.

U. C. L. A., likewise, has better prospects this week-end. Coach W. H. Spaulding's boys had too much of a task with Northwestern in an intersectional game last week, losing, 19 to 0. This Saturday's rival, Pomona, was beaten by the Bruins, 20 to 0, last year.

Stars for Golden Bears

GEORGE R. WATKINS '32
University of California Football Team

All-Scottish Team Beats Smith, 17-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 22—The All-Scottish women's field hockey team won its first game of its American tour here yesterday when it defeated an eleven representing Smith College, 17 to 0. The opening match of the visitors' campaign was lost to Philadelphia last Saturday, 4 to 3.

Miss Doris Morison-Inches, brilliant centerforward, and Miss Nan Scott, star leftinside, between them scored 16 of the winners' goals. The tourists led at halftime by 7 to 0.

The pace set throughout the game by the victors proved too much for the college girls, although the work of Miss Eleanor A. Eaton '32, home captain, and Miss Virginia H. Rugh '32 was outstanding. The summary:

ALL-SCOTTISH		SMITH COLLEGE
Miss Morrison, lw	rw,	Miss Emlen
Miss Scott, li	ri,	Miss Pigeon
Miss Morison-Inches, c	c,	Miss Chalmers
Miss McKerrow, ri	li,	Miss Wheeler
Mrs. G. Dillon, rw	lw,	Miss Chittenden
Miss Oliver, lh	rh,	Miss Lewerth
Miss Pentland, ch	ch,	Miss Barnard
Miss Cormack, rh	lh,	Miss Eaton
Miss Parr, lf	rf,	Miss Rugh
Miss Butters, rf	lf,	Miss Wood
Mrs. Cleland, g	g,	Miss Spaulding

Score—All-Scottish 17, Smith College 0. Goals—Miss Scott 9, Miss Morison-Inches 7, Miss McKerrow for All-Scottish. Umpires—Miss Kathleen Adams, Scotland; Miss Gertrude Goss, Smith College. Time—Two 30m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST SCORES

STANFORD		OREGON	
46-W. C. Army	0	21-Monmouth	0
0-Olympia Club	0	20-Willamette	0
6-Santa Clara	0	9-Idaho	0
15-Minnesota	0	13-Washington	0
25-Oregon State	7	0-So. California	53
90	7	63	53
SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
7-St. Mary's	13	6-Santa Clara	2
30-Oregon State	0	0-St. Mary's	14
38-Wash. State	6	6-Olympic Club	0
53-Oregon	0	13-Wash. State	7
128	19	25	33
U. C. L. A.		MONTANA	
0-Occidental	0	2-Mt. St. Chas.	2
0-Wash. State	13	0-Washington	25
0-Northwestern	19	19-Idaho	31
0	32	21	46
WASH. STATE		IDAHO	
41-Col. of Idaho	0	32-Whitman	7
12-U. C. L. A.	0	0-Oregon	9
6-So. California	38	21-Montana	19
7-California	13	7-Washington	38
67	51	80	73
OREGON STATE		WASHINGTON	
76-Willamette	0	7-Utah	0
18-Colorado	0	25-Montana	0
0-So. California	30	0-Oregon	13
7-Stanford	25	38-Idaho	7
99	55	70	20

PONZI TAKES LEAD

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, runner-up in the United States pocket billiards tournament last year, took the lead in the eastern sectional qualifying play at the Strand Academy last night by defeating Joseph Procita of Gloversville, N. Y., 100 to 55 in nine innings. It was Ponzi's second victory and Procita's second defeat. The other four contenders each have won one game and lost one. Ponzi had a high run of 47 in last night's match while Procita's high run was 27.

TILDEN DEFEATS PLAA

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden, world's professional tennis champion, easily defeated Martin Plaa, French professional, in an exhibition match yesterday. Tilden won in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3. Francis T. Hunter, formerly United States No. 3 ranking amateur player, lost to Karel Kozeluh in two straight sets, the Czechoslovakian winning 6—2, 7—5. In a doubles match, Tilden and Hunter defeated Kozeluh and Albert Burke, 6—3, 6—4.

Detroit's Hockey Players Arriving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 22—Between 30 and 35 candidates will be bidding for jobs with Detroit's two professional hockey clubs when training starts at the Detroit Olympia tomorrow. Yesterday the majority of last year's players and several of the newcomers had arrived and begun conditional drills.

Among the newcomers with Detroit Falcons of the National Hockey League this winter will be Hector Kilrea, Alex Connell, Alex Smith and Daniel "Danny" Cox of last year's Ottawa Senators. Cox is here and Kilrea, Connell and Smith, listed as holdouts following their refusal to accept the salary reduction submitted by the Detroit Club, are on the way to discuss terms with the Manager Jack Adams. Frank Peters, formerly of the New York Rangers, Douglas Young, defenseman for Cleveland in the International League last winter and John Clark, an amateur goaltender from Regina, Saskatchewan, are other additions to the roster.

With the exception of Ebbie Goodfellow, scoring ace of the Falcons last winter, all members of both Detroit teams are being tendered contracts calling for an approximate 10 per cent salary reduction. Goodfellow was given an increase.

Among the Detroit players on hand are Herbie Lewis, Stanley McCabe, Bert McInenly, Frank Steel, Harvey Rockburn, Emmett Venne, Clarke, Stewart Evans, Dave Gilhooley, Harold Tabor, Johnny Newman, Carl Williams, Johnny Sorrell, Lauri Aurie, Danny Cox, Tommy Filmore, Jimmy Creighton, Leo Goldsworthy and Alex McPherson. Others expected within the next two days are Jimmy Herbert, Doug Young, Frank Peters, Reg Noble Berie Brophy and "Dolly" Dolson.

SPRINGBOKS WIN WITH ONE MAN SHY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Oct. 22—The all-conquering "Springboks" from South Africa with only 14 men on the field after the first five minutes of play won the sixth Rugby football match of their tour by 13 points (two goals and one penalty goal) to 3 (one try) here yesterday at Villa Park against a strong fifteen selected from the Midland counties. It is a tribute to the speed, vigor and ubiquity of the visitors that they never seemed to be one man shy although the opposition was of just right thrustful type to search out the weaknesses if any existed. The South Africans fielded a side differing in 12 positions from the one that beat up London so thoroughly on Saturday and the quality of the men in the lineup yesterday illustrated the strength of the invaders' reserve forces.

East Midland were much better than such "scratch" combinations usually are—much more impressive for example than "London" was—and in the first half particularly they managed to bustle the Springboks at times into something closely approaching disorder. Only the visitors' splendid "covering up" in defense and brilliant kicking for touch prevented the Midlanders from crossing their line.

After the change of ends, however, training told its tale. The South Africans' seven mighty forwards gained the upper hand against eight men more tired than themselves and the fast backs seemed to be here, there and everywhere. "Yes," said the critics, "this is a great side and we shall not be surprised if it goes home undefeated."

BRUINS BUY SUTHERLAND

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 22 (AP)—Max Sutherland, left wing for the Seattle Eskimos of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, was sold yesterday to the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League. He was the fifth man to be disposed of in a general breakup of the team. Two days ago John Houbregs, giant defense man, was also sold to the Bruins. Three others were optioned out Tuesday to the Syracuse sextet of the International Hockey League. The disbanding of the team followed differences between the club's president, Hugh M. Caldwell, and president Frank Patrick of the league.

MISSISSIPPI MAN HAS RECORD RUN

Edmund J. Burke Covers 109 Yards on Alabama Kickoff

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—The ball is in kick-off position on Alabama's 40-yard line in the big stadium at Tuscaloosa. Spread out across the field defending their own goal are the players of the University of Mississippi. The stands are quiet.

The referee's whistle shrills. The Crimson Tide rolls forward in a thin red line and the ball goes booming far down the field. Dashing back nine yards behind his own goal line, Edmund J. Burke '34, Ole Miss back, squeezes the ball to his chest and heads for the other goal line 109 yards away.

Burke Makes Longest Run

Ten, 20, 30 yards he goes. 'Bama's players swarm in on him like a cloud of locusts but somehow he fights his way clear. White line after white line passes under his flying feet until Alabama's goal line is crossed. It proved to be only a gallant gesture in a losing cause, as the Tide rolled over Ole Miss 55 to 6, but it gained Burke the honor of making the longest run of the year to date in a football game.

Burke's 109-yard run, however, is but one of 10 made by college football players from the kickoff, according to statistics gathered by Parke H. Davis, national football statistician of Easton Penna.

Abraham Eliowitz '32, Michigan State's plunging fullback, ran only six yards less in registering a touchdown on Alma in his team's first game of the year, but Eliowitz was playing on a team which won 74-0, and he ran through no such formidable an array of football players as Burke.

Other Long Runs

Other long runs from the kickoff have been made by Robert E. Deacle '33, substitute Washington and Jefferson back, who ran 97 yards to defeat Western Maryland, 13 to 12, at Baltimore last Saturday, and by George M. Stubder '34, who ran 96 yards for Missouri's only score in a losing 7 to 20 game with the Kansas Aggies. Six other runbacks of kickoffs for scores covered 75 yards or more.

There have been 10 long runbacks of punts for touchdowns, according to Statistician Davis's figures, the longest being for 92 yards by Louis J. Bush '34, little halfback of Massachusetts State, against Bowdoin. Bush, one of the country's leading scorers, also ran back a kickoff 95 yards against Bowdoin in the same game to score.

The longest run from the scrimmage for a touchdown, 97 yards, was by Donald Wheaton of De Pauw against Cincinnati, and it won the game as De Pauw kicked the goal forthe extra point and a 7-6 victory. Eight other runs of 80 yards or more from scrimmage have been recorded, but only one, George Enot's 80-yard dash for Olivet against Manchester, won a game. The statistics:

Runback of Kickoffs for Touchdowns—Burke, Mississippi, 109 yards; Eliowitz, Michigan State, 103; Deacle, W. and J., 97; Stubder, Missouri, 96; Reider, Pittsburgh, 95; Linfor, Wisconsin, 96; Bush, Massachusetts State, 95; Buonano, Brown, 90; Peacock, North Carolina, 85; Wilson, Springfield, 75.

Runback of Punts for Touchdowns—Bush, Massachusetts State, 92 yards; Kanauf, North Dakota, 86; Grossman, Rutgers, 86; Hewitt, Columbia, 80 and 40; Panse, Oklahoma, 80; Dracha, Gettysburg, 80; Hutterman, Clarkson, 55; Cavanaugh, Villanova, 55; Chappell, Alabama, 40.

Runs from Scrimmage for Touchdowns—Wheaton, De Pauw, 97 yards; Wilcox, Heidelberg, 90; Heller, Pittsburgh, 80; Wadlow, Trinity, 85; Marrion, Villanova, 83; Woods, Maryland, 80; Feathers, Tennessee, 80; Bach, Kentucky, 80; Enot, Olivet, 80.

NOISY FAREWELL GIVEN BLUENOSE

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 22 (AP)—Her great sails fluttering in the wind, Bluenose, champion of the north Atlantic fishing fleet, sailed out of the harbor today on a return trip to her home port of Lunenburg. Harbor whistles and crowds on shore bid her a noisy farewell.

Capt. Angus Walters, who successfully defended a big silver tankard in competition with the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester, Mass., last week, waved to the dockside crowds as a brisk wind aided the victorious schooner in its voyage down the harbor.

One of the captain's last acts before setting sail was to reply to a message of congratulation from Prime Minister Bennett. His answer ended:

"We are proud to have upheld in friendly competition the high tradition of the seagirt provinces."

Columbia Opens League Schedule

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Columbia University basketball team, 1930-31 champions of the Eastern Intercollegiate League, will open the 1932 league campaign, playing at home against Princeton University on Jan. 6, the schedule released today by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer of the circuit reveals. Yale University, which has opened the season for many years by playing University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, found itself unable to make an early trip to Philadelphia this year and had to give up the opening date. The schedule, as usual, closes with the Princeton-Penn encounter at Philadelphia, March 12. The six teams of the league will play their usual home-and-home round robin series involving 30 games. The schedule follows:

Jan. 6—Princeton at Columbia; 9—Cornell at Princeton; Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 11—Dartmouth at Yale; 16—Princeton at Dartmouth; Columbia at Cornell; 19—Pennsylvania at Yale; 23—Yale at Cornell; 30—Yale at Pennsylvania.

Feb. 6—Yale at Dartmouth; Columbia at Pennsylvania; 9—Yale at Princeton; 12—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 13—Princeton at Cornell (afternoon); 16—Dartmouth at Cornell; 17—Pennsylvania at Princeton; Yale at Columbia; 20—Cornell at Pennsylvania; Columbia at Dartmouth; 23—Princeton at Yale; 24—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 27—Cornell at Dartmouth; Columbia at Princeton; 28—Cornell at Yale.

March 5—Dartmouth at Columbia; Pennsylvania at Cornell; 7—Dartmouth at Princeton; 8—Columbia at Yale; 12—Princeton at Pennsylvania; Cornell at Columbia.

Indoor Poloists Elect Officers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Plans for the coming campaign were revealed and officers elected at the annual meeting and dinner of the Indoor Polo Association last night. It was also announced that the United States championships again would be held in New York.

In his annual report President Robert A. Granniss said that there was an increase of seven new clubs, bringing the total membership of the association to 56 clubs and more than 1000 handicap players. The United States championships will take place late in March and early in April at Squadron A Armory in Manhattan and Squadron C Armory in Brooklyn.

The officers elected were Robert A. Granniss, president; George C. Sherman, honorary president; George Mathews Jr., eastern vice-president; O. De Gray Vanderbilt, western vice-president; Wyman D. Herbert, secretary, and Archer W. Kinny, treasurer.

Three new members were chosen on the executive committee: Winston F. C. Guest, D. A. McGrath and G. M. Carnochan. A trio of new handicap committeemen were also elected: R. G. Hunter, Chicago; Lieut. H. W. Kiefer, New York, and Capt. W. C. Lattimore, New Jersey.

A. A. U. MEETING IN KANSAS CITY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Kansas City Athletic Club is to be the scene of the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, it is announced here by Avery Brundage, president. The meeting will extend from Nov. 15 to 18 inclusive. The central association here plans to send a delegation composed of F. L. Steers, Roy Davis, G. T. Donoghue, Walter Wright, Owen Van Camp, Racine Thompson and F. W. Blankley, whose chief efforts will be directed toward the reelection of Brundage as president of the national body.

LOUGHLIN GREETS LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 22—Clements Loughlin, veteran former National Hockey League defense player, and successor to Roy Brothers as manager of London Tecumsehs in the International Hockey League, directed the early arrivals of his 1931-32 candidates squad through a light workout yesterday. One new face appeared with the London team, Arthur Townsend, husky former Portland, Chicago and minor league teams' defenseman. Townsend was signed as a free agent by Loughlin recently.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 7, Western Maryland 2.
St. Stephens 5, Setn Low 1.
West Point 7, Williams 0.

BY-PLAYS

HARVARD KEEPS TO EIGHT-GAME SCHEDULE

TALK of shortening up the present football schedules at the big universities to three or four games a season does not seem to have had any immediate effect on the Harvard authorities, as the schedule for 1933, which has just been given out, calls for eight games, the same as this year. The Crimson is evidently satisfied with a schedule which takes in seven or eight games, and while later years may find a decided change, there does not appear to be anything at the present time which would seem to lend any encouragement to those who have been proposing that Yale have a four-game schedule in the hope that her two great rivals, Harvard and Princeton, would follow suit. To the average football fan it would seem as if there was nothing that could be gained either in the way of financial returns or lessening the so-called "overemphasis" by playing fewer games; in fact, it looks to him very much as if it would mean greater emphasis, as followers of the teams would have fewer chances to see their elevens in action and would have to concentrate on a few games.

There is another feature of the Harvard schedule of 1933 which will be of great interest to Crimson followers, and that is the fact that all of the games will be played in the Stadium. This is a record, and it is doubtful if such a schedule is arranged again, as the Crimson has always played at least one game away from home each year. In 1934 and 1936 the Yale game will be due to be played at New Haven, and in 1935 Harvard makes another trip to West Point, so it will be 1937 before there will be a possibility of Harvard playing all of its games at home again, and by that time it is quite likely that Princeton may be entertaining the Crimson again down in the Palmer Stadium.

334 GAMES TO ELIMINATE TWO CLUBS

The National Hockey League has decided to stick to the system of playoffs which has been in vogue during the last two years again this winter. That means that after each of the eight teams has played 48 games there will be only two of them which will not be qualified to continue in the playoffs. In the last two years four of ten teams were eliminated. No doubt the present system of playoffs has proved very profitable to those clubs which have been successful enough to get into the playoffs, but it looks to many as if it would have been far wiser to have followed the plan proposed by President Charles F. Adams of the Boston Bruins and just have the winners of the two divisions meet in a playoff for the league championship and the Stanley Cup. The hockey fan is apt to lose interest in a championship race which will see only two clubs eliminated, and, if he does, the future popularity of the game will not be helped.

Uniform Scholastic Rules Chief Aim in the South

Proposed Conference of Limited Membership Would Standardize Requirements Rather Than Act as Monitor to Enforce Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22—While an opinion was expressed recently at a meeting of a few coaches and athletic directors following the Virginia-Virginia Military Institute football game that the Southern Conference would continue with its full membership, the question of an organization of a new group, or conference, which will be limited to 10 members and fashioned after the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference is bound to be brought up again at the December meeting in New Orleans. Present members of the new structure are Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), Florida, Georgia, Georgia School of Technology, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tulane, and Vanderbilt. The remaining places will probably be filled from Alabama, Tennessee, or Duke.

Uniform scholastic requirements for entrance to college and participation in athletics will be the chief aim of the new organization. Most of the charter members of this unit, together with a number not included, have voluntarily taken steps to attain the highest peak of scholarship for members of their varsity teams. Only this year one of the colleges in the list declared 10 of its leading football candidates ineligible for competition by reason of scholastic deficiencies last year. It is felt that the purpose of the new group is to standardize scholastic requirements rather than to act as a monitor to enforce rules and that any controversies regarding eligibility will be automatically eliminated. Any evils attendant on scouting, subsidizing of players, etc. will be threshed out and reduced to a minimum.

It has been thought since formation of the Southern Conference in 1921 that the group was a bit unwieldy from almost every angle. Addition of Duke University in 1929 increased membership to 23 colleges and made executive handling of vital matters even more complicated. While suggestions regarding the breaking up of the Southern Conference into more compact units have been made perennially, they have come largely from the press and have had as their principal purpose the selection of a group of teams of nearly equal caliber, geographical proximity, and traditional rivalry. The present idea was born among responsible authorities of the organization and while entirely unexpected it has struck a most responsive chord. The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, parent organization of the Southern Conference, has already found its membership of 31 colleges too difficult to manage properly and has split into the Dixie Conference and other units.

The present move will make this "Big Ten" one of the strongest organizations of its kind in America. While parity of athletic ability was not the original purpose, circumstances have placed seven football leaders of the Conference in the new group. Auburn has been the only weak member of the eight in a football way, but once rode high in the Conference and at present appears to be making a strong comeback to its old position.

From the standpoint of cleanliness of athletics, the group will be the equal of any and superior to many. Possibly no other section has a "migratory rule" that prevents use of a student on a team after he has participated in athletics at another senior college. This has always been a fundamental rule of the Southern Conference, and when incorporated into the rules of the new group of 10, together with high standards of scholarship and efforts to limit scouting and other features alleged to be objectionable, will make it an example by which college athletic organizations throughout America could be guided.

The statement of the aims of the new organization as issued to the public follows:

"Feeling that the time has come when scholastic standards should be emphasized rather than technicalities of ineligibility, representatives of eight institutions now members of the Southern Conference, at an informal meeting in Atlanta, have formulated the following recommendations to be submitted by them to their institutions for consideration:

"First, that an association within and limited to institutions now in the Southern Conference be formed.

"Second, that the basis of this association be uniform scholastic requirements and that the following institutions be the original members: Auburn, Florida, Georgia, Georgia Tech, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tulane and Vanderbilt, and that the ultimate membership be limited to 10.

"Third, that the following rules be adopted:

"(a) That for eligibility, 15 standard entrance units be required, not over three of which may be vocational units.

"(b) That a full year's attendance be required of upper classmen before being eligible for repeated participation.

"(c) That credit must be gained in preceding year and the preceding semester or quarter of three-fourths of the proportionate percentage of hours required for graduation in the course in which he is registered.

"(d) That motion pictures and still cameras be not used for scouting purposes or team instruction in the current year.

"Fourth, that our member institutions provide funds to employ a commissioner to visit member institutions for futherance of our purposes.

"Fifth, that a committee consisting of the coaches of the member institutions be appointed to study and formulate rules to prevent scouting, recruiting and subsidizing and report at a meeting to be held the day preceding that meeting of the Southern Conference in New Orleans in December."

Site of Cherokee Capital Is Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALTON, Ga.—The dedication of a government memorial marking the site of New Echota, near here, which was the capital and last stronghold of the Cherokee Indian nation east of the Mississippi River, was an outstanding event of the Georgia Press Association assembled here for its annual convention.

The Government authorized the appropriation of $2500 in 1930 for the marker, on which the following inscription is to be found.

"Erected in honor of the Cherokee nation by the United States Government in 1931 on the site of New Echota, last capital of the Cherokee Indians east of the Mississippi River.

"The Cherokee nation composed of 20,000 people, occupied territory in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. It was recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States as an independent community and was the only group of American Indians to adopt a republican form of government based on a written constitution.

"In 1802 the United States agreed to extinguish the Indian title to the lands adjacent to Georgia in return for the cession of Georgia territory now comprising the states of Alabama and Mississippi. A treaty was negotiated Dec. 29, 1835, at New Echota whereby the entire Cherokee territory was ceded to the United States for $5,000,000 and a joint interest in lands in Oklahoma and Kansas occupied by the western Cherokees. The removal was completed in 1838."

YOUTHS RECEIVE 42,000 SEEDLINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State forest nursery this fall has made available to the 1680 4-H boys and girls of the State 42,000 black walnut seedlings, or enough to supply each of these club members 25 each. "Last year we could not supply more than one-half the demand for walnut planting stock," said Mr. F. H. Claridge, assistant state forester, in charge of the nursery, "but this year we hope to do better with 42,000 trees ready for distribution." The reason given for distributing the seeds to the 4-H boys and girls first was the desirability of youth growing up with the trees.

It has been suggested that as the bicentennial of George Washington will be celebrated next year, many trees should be planted in honor of the father of his country.

WILLIAM AND MARY WORK PROGRESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s work of restoring the old college buildings—three in number—of William and Mary has been extended to include also the campus of the original premises of the college, work on which has already been begun. This "restoration" will include brick walk-ways from the entrance at the head of Duke of Gloucester Street to "Brafferton" and the "President's House." But, the great trees on the campus, grown beautiful through years, will remain, of course, and add to the attractiveness of the campus when its lines are re-formed to conform to its first landscape features. What is now a campus in the rear of the Main (Wren) Building was a garden for vegetables. This outgrown garden area is now a permanent part of the enlarged and modern campus on which stand the 10 new buildings erected here under the present executive (since 1919), Dr. Julian A. C. Chandler, who was declared to be the "most wonderful man in Virginia" by a speaker at the recent formal opening of the Wren Building—wonderfully restored by Mr. Rockefeller.

LIGHTWEIGHTS PLAY IN BOWL

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—Harvard's 150-pound varsity football team will meet the Yale 150-pound varsity eleven in the Yale Bowl on Nov. 14, it was announced yesterday. The contest will be the first ever played in the Yale Bowl by teams of that weight.

NEGROES WARNED AGAINST TRICKS OF AGITATORS

South Faces Trying Period When Farming Debts Fall Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Negroes of the South are warned against communistic agitators and advised to seek the solution of their economic problems in counsel and cooperation with the white southerners, by Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, in a statement given out to the press entitled, "Open Letter to the South."

In the letter Dr. Moton reminds the people of his race that agitators often disappear when the result of their agitation is forthcoming, leaving the Negroes to face the consequences unaided. In his letter he said:

"The South is approaching what is for thousands of people, both black and white, the most critical time of year. As everyone knows, a great part of the farming operations of the South are carried on by advances of money and supplies made in the spring of the year and continuing through the growing season. Those obligations are so arranged as to mature in the midst of the harvest season. Oct. 15 is the usual time for the maturing of notes and papers based on these operations.

"Always a matter of serious concern to those involved, the approaching time of settlement this year is a matter of grave importance, particularly to Negro farmers who, like all the rest of us, are involved in the economic depression which prevails throughout the country.

"I am taking this means of making an appeal to bankers, merchants and other business men throughout the South who have made advances to Negro farmers, asking them to show the largest possible consideration to all those who are under obligation of this sort to them. It is already apparent that the cotton crop this year, though large, will not enable this class of farmers to settle their accounts. Because of the prevailing unsettled condition there will be a temptation to many creditors to press their debtors to the utmost in obtaining satisfaction for advances made. The effect of such a course will mean grave suffering.

"At the same time I want to sound a word of warning to my people against permitting themselves to be stirred up by agitators from outside, whether black or white, who come with plausible arguments and fair promises creating suspicion and ill will between the races, with the ultimate purpose of making trouble even to the point of destroying our own Government. It has been noted over and over again when these agitators appear and trouble begins they have a way of disappearing and leaving the ignorant and gullible to bear the burden and blame and suffering caused by their activities."

ROAD BONDS OPPOSED IN WEST VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—The Shenandoah Trail Association of West Virginia, at its second annual meeting held here this week, went on record as opposed to a plan to issue $30,000,000 more in state bonds for further work on the state highway system, on which more than $100,000,000 has already been expended. The issue was deemed ill-timed.

Mr. J. M. Downes of Buckhannon was reelected president.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

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LUNCHEON DINNER
50c-75c 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVE.
(Between 62nd & 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 7834

Crane & Kettle
Luncheon 50c-75c
Dinner 85c-$1.00
129 East 58th Street

THE BUTTERSCOTCH PIE TEA ROOM
645 LEXINGTON AVENUE
Luncheon 55c Dinner 75c-85c-$1
AFTERNOON TEA Open Sundays

BETTY-BARCLAY
Luncheon 75c
Dinner $1.25
50 WEST 56TH STREET

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hotes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheon 75c Dinners $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

The Garden Spot
Luncheon-Dinner
67 WEST 44TH STREET
North Side of Bloomingdale's Near Town Hall

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

Storm King Arms
Cornwall on the Hudson on the Storm King Highway. 5 Miles North of West Point.
Dinner Breakfast Luncheon
Overnight Guests Find a Desirable Stopping Place.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

REDDING, CONN.

Spinning Wheel
SHOP . . . INN . . . LOOMS . . .
Tel. Redding 67 Black Rock Turnpike
Between Bridgeport and Danbury
REDDING RIDGE, CONN.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Morris Abbe Cafe
105 TENTH, near Washington

The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opp. Hotel Benson

The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 5 . . 7:30
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 7914

Societies Seek Greater Powers In Aiding Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 22—A vigorous move by societies engaged in child protective work to gain legal powers, preferably police authority, through state, county or city governments, was authorized yesterday by the American Humane Association, in annual session here, on the basis of a recommendation by Col. E. K. Coulter, New York City, founder of the Big Brother movement.

The orgahization voted a set of standards for the election outlining the powers and establishing methods of procedure. Outstanding points included the following:

Organization of well-disciplined societies, stressing the value of paid employees; control of temporary shelters and havens for rescued children by the societies; keeping of complete records, carefully indexed, of all cases investigated; striving for segregation of court cases involving children and protection of the children from publicity.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Stock quotations.
5:10 Phil Saltman, pianist.
5:20 The Art of Living: talk.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Camp Fire Girls' talk.
6:00 Captain Bailey's Crew.
6:30 "Old Painter": announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks: male quartet.
7:15 Studio hostess.
7:30 "Cleercoal": popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Irene Bordoni, guest soloist.
9:00 NBC, Arco Dramatic Musicale: Schumann program, with Helen Corbin Heinl, pianist.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: "Stolen Submarine Plans."
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:45 NBC, Cab Calloway and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—NBC, Michael Gusikoff, violinist; marimba orchestra; "Scrappy" Lambert, tenor; narrator.
5:30 Stock quotations.
5:40 Talk, Capt. "Tim" Healy.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Duke Ellington and his orchestra.
6:25 Arch Preserver Program.
6:30 Duke Ellington and his orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Nat and Bridget."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch, "The Prisoner."
8:30 "Behind the Scenes at the Immigration Station," Mr. John Sanjean.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Orchestra; Lanny Ross, tenor; male quartet.
10:00 A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Madelon de Gist, soprano; Pierre Le Kruen, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:45 Duke Ellington and his orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Talk, Mr. Alton Briggs.
5:05 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Musical Mirror; Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
5:45 Ambassadors Orchestra; Kay Crosby.
6:00 Varieties: tenor; trio; orchestra.
6:15 Stage Star Salute.
6:30 "Golden Trail of Melody."
6:45 Close-Friends Club, with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Tony Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 Colt time; Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 Phoenix Melodies; Earl Burtnett and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Eugene Ormandy presents: soloist; vocal ensemble; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Philco Dance Orchestra; South Sea Islanders.
11:00 Gala Stage Star performance for Benefit of Unemployed; stage and radio artists and orchestras.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour; Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Bossert Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith.
6:45 News and weather.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
7:15 Limerick programs.
7:20 Ross and Macomber, tenors.
7:30 "Front Page Headliners."
7:45 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Arlington String Trio.
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies": female trio; orchestra.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 CBS, "The Man in the Front Row"; Victor Young's Trumpeters.
10:30 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
10:45 CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, Radio Round-Up.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Etchings in Music": trio.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Jack Grantville, crooner.
6:00 "Musical Gems."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Wright Band.
6:50 Evening Musicale; soloist.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rdeout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Betty Crocker.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program
4:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:30 p. m.—Luttringer Company.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Ray Perkins, monologist.
10:15 a. m.—Fuji Serenaders.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicale.
1:45 p. m.—State House talk; news.
2:00 p. m.—Footlight Fancies.
2:15 p. m.—Lou Cambridge's Harlem Dandies.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Mormon Tabernacle.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Syncopators Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Twilight Melodies.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia artist recital.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ruston Ray and his orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Educational Feature.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Edna Thomas, "Lady From Louisiana."

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, Don and Betty.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Tucker's Barclay Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news flashes.
3:30 p. m.—Romanceers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

Georgia State Builds New Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Dawson Hall, a new domestic science building, is being erected on the campus of the Georgia State College of Agriculture and will be completed by Jan. 1.

The structure will partially complete the quadrangle consisting of Soule Hall, Hardman Hall, Connor Hall, the physical education building, and Barrow Hall.

A cafeteria with a capacity for 300 persons, offices for women executives, offices for workers in the extension division, the Homecon library, lockers, an assembly hall seating 250 persons, clothing laboratories, chemistry laboratories, and the pottery and arts departments and science laboratories and classrooms will be housed in this new building.

The edifice is being built with the money left to the College of Agriculture by W. T. Dawson of Hancock County, who later lived in Florida. Up to the present time the interest on the money has been used for student loans. The building is named for the donor.

ITALY INAUGURATES 'BICYCLE CAVALRY'

ROME, Italy (AP)—"Bicycle cavalry" is Italy's solution of the problem of finding a fast-moving infantry. She has equipped dozens of her regiments with bicycles, and the Fascist militia legions also have taken up the two-wheeled steeds.

The recent mobilization of 40,000 "Young Fascists" was accomplished mainly by use of the bicycle. Bicycle regiments of the regular army travel with their full equipment on their backs. They make from 50 to 125 miles a day.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Helen E. Barnard, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Marion T. Barnard, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Louise Smith, Winona, Minn.
Mrs. Frederick Cliff, Atlantic City, N. J.
Frederick Cliff, Atlantic City, N. J.
Miss E. Olive Davis, St. Louis, Mo.
Samuel A. Dow, North Hampton, N. H.
Alice M. Dow, North Hampton, N. H.
Mullie D. Hobbs, North Hampton, N. H.
Virginia Calland, Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. Charles P. Jarden, Jenkintown, Penna.
Mrs. Alice Smith, Warwick Neck, R. I.
Mrs. Georgina P. Ketchum, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. Hayner Marshall, Cleveland, Ohio.
M. A. Schuele, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Matilda Hoover, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Katharine Jacobsen, Lakewood, Ohio.
George C. Powney, North Olmsted, Ohio.
Mrs. Helen L. Young, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Rae Ruhl, Holbrook, Ariz.
Mrs. I. L. Rimington, Beverly, Mass.
Mrs. J. E. Thurman, Galesburg, Ill.
J. E. Thurman, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Shoemaker, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Ida Pope, Bar Harbor, Maine.
William D. Moreland Jr., Portland, Ore.
Mrs. William D. Moreland Jr., Portland, Ore.
Lewis Prescott, Lawrence, Mass.
Mrs. O. L. Hoyland, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ada R. Charlesworth, Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. Johnson Hopkins, Providence, R. I.
Miss R. E. Bailey, Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs. Joanna Williams, Yonkers, N. Y.
Sylvia L. Dalton, Schenectady, N. Y.
Armelle Bellchon, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. A. G. Rabe, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. A. E. Rabe, Boston, Mass.
Julia G. Patrick, Boston, Mass.

Domino
Largest selling Cane Sugar
On the air Monday nights 9.30 Eastern Standard Time
"Sweeten it with Domino"

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $20,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau, send only name and address for details. R. W. SIXBY, INC. 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc
Tel. Princeton 735 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

Joe Brown REALTORS Bd M. White
Medford, Ore., in the heart of the Rogue River Valley
"This is a great country."

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA—Mrs. Edna Montgomery, with Parker & Gamble, Ltd. Realtors, offers lovely Pasadena home, new, 9 rooms, $25,000, in exchange for home near New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN EXECUTIVE with unusual experience desires secretarial or managerial position; capable supervision stenography, typing, filing, accounting work; any city. B-60, 1068 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

TRUCKING

Local—Harbor—Contract
All jobs speedily and carefully handled Rigging and machinery hauling a specialty. PAUL KENT TRUCK COMPANY
856 Mateo Street, Los Angeles TR. 6361

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—2, 3, 4-room apartment, elevator, incinerator, children's playground; 1 block to subway; decorate to suit; attractive rental; Granada management. 3735 81st. Fom. 6-2426.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Locust Arms, 89 Locust Ave., overlooking Long Island Sound—3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, dining alcoves, fireplaces, porches, roof terrace. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2280 or Plaza 3-4300.

NEW YORK CITY
190TH STREET, 70 WEST
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE
2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS
Corner 6 rooms, ideal for professional use.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 98th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY—Six sunny rooms, second floor, 118 West 49th Street. Apply to Manager, ZUCCA'S RESTAURANT.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms, refrigeration; $30 up. In Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 235 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Ken. 1439.

BOSTON, 65 St. Botolph St.—Unusually pleasant apartment, 8 rooms, all outside, entirely modernized, electric refrigerator, basement bedroom, janitor, plenty heat; rent reduced to $70. Phone before 6, Haymarket 1479; evenings Commonwealth 8826.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—7 rooms, beautiful apartment, Frigidaire, open porch, all sunny; occupied by quiet American family; off Carlton St.; 10 minutes to Park St. Regent 3726.

Furnished and Unfurnished Apts.
BACK BAY—BROOKLINE—BEACON HILL
ALL SIZES, $35-$45 and up. Open evenings and Sundays. Auto service.
METROPOLITAN REALTY CO.
Nottingham Building, Copley Sq. Ken. 3023

Large Airy Rooms
SPACIOUS CLOSETS
MURPHY BEDS
CRAFTEX WALLS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
AND ALL OTHER MODERN CONVENIENCES COMBINE to make our one and two-room suites the finest apartments in Boston. AND—five minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
Fenway Holding Co.
OFFICE: 119 Peterborough Street, Boston
Phone COM monwealth 8325 or 7586

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $70. Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ELEGANT 7-passenger limousine for rent by day, month, trip; reasonable; owner drives. CHARLES Y. BACHMAN, 175 Penimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 2-2309.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

HUDSON-FULTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.
Specialists in Landscape Construction. Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.
Estimates cheerfully given.
WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 244

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corsettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable. IDA GORDON, 239 W. 72nd St., New York City. Endicott 2-7133.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

JANE P. WILLIAMS—Experienced designer of gowns, available for home dressmaking and other sewing; also shopping if desired. Univ. 4133-M evenings (Cambridge, Mass.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY)
ADELE F. GUTMAN, Prop.
University 4-3510—Reliable Attendants—N. Y. C.

QUEENSBORO PLACEMENT BUREAU gives courteous and intelligent service in supplying household help. Agency, 3763 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. Pom. 6-7480.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg Prop., 22A Harvard St., Brookline Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AT ONCE—Resident Governess for grade work, manual training and music in private school for "special" children; Christian Scientist preferred; salary $50. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Telephone Morristown 2773.

AT ONCE, resident governess for playground work and physical care of children; private school for "special" children; Christian Scientist preferred; salary $50. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Tel. Morristown 2773.

ENGLISH teacher for refined, cultured American woman; Christian Scientist preferred; must have references. Write Box B-66, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES TO SHARE

LADY invites correspondence relative to sharing her home; all-year-round country house, 40 miles from New York; modern conveniences; garage; near Bronx River Parkway Extension; reasonable. Box 209, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

RUGS—RUGS—RUGS
ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC
Dependable Merchandise at Unusually Low Prices
MR. JOHNSON
Care A. J. JINISHIAN & CO., Inc
11th Floor, 295 5TH AVE., NEW YORK
Tel. Bogardus 4-3445

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., 14 minutes from New York—Beautiful, completely furnished 8-room home; 3 bathrooms, enclosed sun porch; garage; plot 75x100; restricted neighborhood; winter fuel included; 7-minute walk from station; immediately available for 1 year at $250 a month. MR. GEORGE PLACE, 21 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Chelsea 3-1434.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND by BOSTON POLICE DEPT.
210523—BUNDLE, contn'g 2 hydrometers, stillson wrench, screws.
CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
229 Milk Street Tel. Hancock 0280

LUMBER

BUILDERS SUPPLIES
SCREENS, SASH, DOORS, TRIM
SHINGLES, LUMBER
JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
Marvin Place Tel. 2130 Port Chester, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

PART LOAD wanted to New York City vicinity and full load returned. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 164 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 9 East 33d, New York City.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Tel. Gutenberg 43.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. 43 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.408
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 6186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 3099
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlwys Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
826 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1023 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 6396
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1036)—Practitioner's beautiful front office facing Park; evenings, Saturday afternoons; reasonable. Ch4-2238.

PAYING GUESTS

COMFORTABLE farm home for elderly folk; good food; very moderate rates. Box 9, Darien, N. Y.

Forest Grove Arms
71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.
Refined home, airy rooms, comfortable beds, excellent meals. Luncheon, Dinner. Weekly rates $18.00 up. Phone 39031—Stamford.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—Perfect spot for recreation and study; open all year; steam heat; horseback riding; beautiful walks; 700-foot altitude; good food; large, comfortable rooms; $22 a week per person, 2 in a room; $28 single; or by the day, Asbury Farm (accommodates 40 persons). Address Route 1, Box 283, Saugerties, N. Y.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

PIPE ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience—serving Greater New York.
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 6-9781.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
CITY ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, October 20, 1931.
In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of the City of Boston, qualified to vote for city officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on
Tuesday, the Third Day of November, 1931
and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for three members of the School Committee, and for one member of the City Council in each ward.
The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and closed at eight o'clock P. M.
Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

AT RYE
Adjusted sale price, $11,000 for new stucco house, 6 rooms, sun porch, 1 bath; highly rated Milton school district; near beautiful new high school; convenient beaches; first mortgage $7000.
SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 671

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, Near Fifth Ave.—Quiet place; good food; single $17.50 each; also apartment for family group. Circle 7-5933.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE, $10-$20. Weekly—New 550-room hotel, private baths comfortable, well furnished, light, airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 4 minutes Wall St.; homelike meals. Transients, $3 per day, upward.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Sts., Bklyn. M.-in 4-8500

BOSTON—Lovely outside rooms at the Ilkley, 8 Cumberland St., Apt. 18; also housekeeping suite; elevator. MRS. CRANKSHAW, formerly at 11 and 15 Norway St. Ken. 9864.

BOSTON—Attractive room; reasonable; woman preferred. 633 Beacon St., Suite 20 (near Kenmore). Kenmore 5791.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 19 Regent Circle—Large, pleasant room, open fireplace; quiet convenient; reasonable; furnished or unfurnished. Regent 2519-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 36 Vernon St.—Attractively furnished room for one desiring comfortable home. Phone Regent 6076.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—If you are wanting a lovely, convenient place to live, call Regent 6033. References.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Private family have two large rooms near bath; privileges; business people; 3 minutes D. L. & W. (Grove St.); convenient all transportation; near fare limit; 26 Orange 4-0345.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Large, pleasant, furnished room; private family; convenient to transportation; price reasonable. BACON, 3708 80th St. Pom. 6-6678.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 3235 86th St.—Comfortable, attractive room with bath; private home; gentleman preferred. Havemeyer 4-0509.

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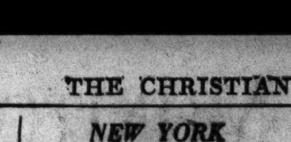
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Yarrow
(Achillea millefolium)

Where: A common wayside plant found throughout the temperate regions of the world. Especially plentiful in Europe and North America.

Distinguishing Features: Leaves are alternate and feathery, finely bi-pinnatified; stalk is stout, usually with a simple forking near the top; flowers are in a very compact, flat-topped cluster with each flower head having a center of short yellowish florets surrounded by four to six white rays, browning as they become old.

Where excessive dust has choked out almost all vegetative life, and where dry weather has taken its toll on green plants, this hardy species with its strong, pungent, but not unpleasant odor, manages to thrive. Some people, especially in the thickly settled parts of South America know it as "milfoil," though the name originated in England. Achilles is said to have discovered its virtues and thus the genus name *Achillea* is in his honor.

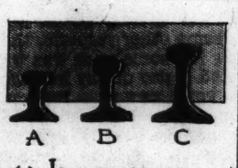
English people of the middle nineteenth century, living simple lives in various parts of the countryside, expressed a particular love for this plant. In some parts of the country it was as important a part of the wedding day ceremonies as the daisy chain is a part of the May-day festivities. In those days the florist did not send around large baskets of choice cultivated flowers for the occasion, but each little flower girl picked her own bouquet. Common in hedgerows, pastures and wastes with its peculiarly scented leaf, the flower, though generally white, often has a pinkish tinge which made it the bosom friend of brides. Flower lore describes it as a "pretty nest of Venus tree."

From the balmy days of June when this plant makes its first appearance as a blossoming flower, till November draws its shades of gray, the yarrow watches the passing of one flower after another, from the hardy rhododendron and delicate azaleas of spring to the goldenrods and purple asters of autumn.

Review

1. How did the yarrow get its genus name?
2. At what old English ceremony was the yarrow often found?
3. What is the color of the flower?
4. What is its blooming season?

Worth Knowing



(A) IS THE TYPE OF 60-POUND TO THE YARD RAIL IN USE 50 YEARS AGO.
(B) THE 130-POUND TYPE NOW IN COMMON USE.
(C) THE HEAVIEST EVER USED, 152 POUNDS, IS 75% STRONGER THAN (B) AND IS BEING TRIED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A Word a Day

Derring Do

Pronounced *der'-ing doo*, with secondary stress on the last term; *e* and *i* short, *oo* as in *food*.

Those who have been tripped up in some well-intentioned use of words will find some measure of consolation in the story back of "derring do," for it was none other than the great Spenser who fumbled this expression, and writers down through the years have copied his mistake.

In the story of Troilus and Cressida, Chaucer wrote: "In durring don that longeth to a knight" (*durring* being a noun meaning "daring," and *don* being the equivalent of our infinitive, "to do"). Spenser evidently mistook the words for a compound noun, and we find in his "Shepherd's Kalendar" this use, "For ever, who in derring-doe were dreade."

Example: "Many writers of reputation continue to use 'derring do' as a noun synonymous with 'desperate courage.'"

Notes and Queries

Mussolini (Mrs. F. S.)—*Moo-so-le'-ne*, with secondary stress on first syllable; *oo* as in *food*, *o* as in *obey*, each *e* long. The Italian Premier is frequently referred to as Il Duce, "leader, chief," pronounced *Eel Doo'-chay*.

Effect, efficient, antipodes (Mrs. L. A.)—The first *e* in *eh-fekt'* and *eh-fish'-ent* is short. The accent is on the second syllable of *an-tip'-o-deez*.

A Quotation for Today

OUR characters are determined largely by what we consider to be essential to our happiness.
—WATTS.

Do You Know That—

Since 1863, when the Homestead Act went into effect, 832,000,000 acres of land in the United States have been taken up by homesteaders?

The speed of ducks and geese in flight is not ordinarily more than 40 miles an hour?

The automobile industry is responsible for 82 per cent of the rubber and 55 per cent of the plate glass used in the United States?

Last year American-operated aircraft in foreign service completed 99.34 per cent of their scheduled mileage?

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Another nice thing about a news reel is that it doesn't introduce the third assistant cameraman.

Des Moines Register: It is improbable, according to style experts, that the Empress Eugenie hats will last long enough for everyone to learn to pronounce the name.

Boston Transcript: "Parsnips," writes an expert on garden foods, "are best left in the ground." We quite agree.

Detroit News: A European inventor, Walther Nernst, has designed a musical instrument combining the grand piano, radio, harmonium, spinet and phonograph. It is warranted to break anything up to a three-year apartment lease.

Humorist: The wife of a wealthy Canadian farmer writes that her one ambition is to see the big London shops. Apparently she does not want her husband to remain a wealthy Canadian farmer.

Capper's Magazine: Well, how about getting out of the retrenchments by Christmas?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss had to rake the leaves off the lawn this afternoon and for a while I frolicked around and amused myself as best I could—
Then I climbed up on a big pile of leaves and sniffed a bit—
And decided it was just the place to curl up and take a snooze—
The only trouble was, the Boss didn't know I was there and just as I was about to doze off he dumped a big load of leaves on me—
But I bounced out like a rubber ball and almost landed on him, so I gave him just as big a surprise as he gave me!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Watch for Good

(Children's Newspaper)

TWO people in Paris were talking of the slowness of the progress of peace. This is what they said.

"How is it possible," said one, "for nations to agree, seeing that families are always differing one from another?"

"My friend," said the other "the error is in the false estimates we have of people. Listen to this story of what happened to me the other day:

I was in a great hurry when I took my ticket at the Gare du Nord and, gathering my change at the ticket office, I kept it in my hand till I was in the train, meaning to slip it into my bag. But in the evening I found that a hundred-franc note was missing, and I realized that I must have lost it on the way from the ticket office to the train. The next morning I rang up the Lost Property Office of the Gare du Nord, and it seemed that at the given hour a hundred-franc note had been found by a certain Madame Blanchet, a woman employed at the station, who had taken it to her chief. Madame Blanchet earns five-pence an hour by washing train windows all day, work she has been doing for 12 years.

Soon after this I opened my evening paper and my eyes lighted on a charwoman's letter to the newspaper, which had been giving some hard cases and asking for help.

"I am poor," the letter ran, "but I enjoy good air, plenty of sun, and a little garden: I also have a darling mother 80 years old. I am sending you 10 francs for case number 24; it is not much, but I hope that many people will have given with all their hearts, as I do."

Here the letter ended, and was thus resumed the following day: "I have been reading case number 38 again. How pathetic! Here are 10 francs for it. I will take in another lot of washing. There is no lack of work. All your cases interest me, but it is impossible for me to do more—yes, impossible."

I had hardly finished going through this paragraph when a little boy rushed into my room, crying:

"Don't look for me in the house; I am just taking this bunch of lilacs to Madame B. The poor woman is ill and she loves flowers so."

"Perhaps all this happened in half an hour, and how little bad has come to my knowledge compared with all this good? Allow me to ask you something? Do you ever think of the words of Jesus: 'What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch'?

"Watch, and you will see much good in this hard world."

In Lighter Vein

Teacher: "'Stan' at the end of a word means 'place of.' Thus Hindustan means 'place of the Hindus'; Afghanistan means 'place of the Afghans.' Can you name another such word?"

Pupil: "Sure! Umbrella-stan', place for umbrellas!"

Needs Adjustment

Wife (learning to drive): "Something seems to be wrong with our little mirror up there."

Hubby: "Isn't it adjusted properly?"

Wife: "No; all I can see is a truck behind us."

Kind Hearts

The Lady: "Has anybody ever offered you work?"

The Tramp: "Only once, lady. Apart from that I've met wiv nothin' but kindness."—*Parts Magazine.*

Seeing Winchester

Motorist's Friend: "I say, what was that place we whizzed through then?"

Motorist: "Oh, Winchester."

Friend: "Was it? Good, I'd often wanted to see Winchester."—*Tatler.*

Economical Budget

The two housewives were discussing money matters. "My husband and I attend to our budget every evening," said Mrs. Brown. "We find it most economical."

"How is that, my dear?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"Simple," she replied. "By the time we get it properly balanced it is too late to go anywhere."—*Answers.*

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 62
(Published Oct. 8, 1931)
Winners:
BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Acquit	4	Pay	3
2.	Feast	3	Eat	3
3.	Situation	4	Job	3
4.	Denote	4	Say	3
5.	Invite	3	Ask	3
6.	Policy	4	Wit	3
7.	Huddle	5	Mix	3
8.	Link	3	Wed	3
9.	Pencil	4	Art	3
10.	Access	3	Way	3
11.	Beacon	4	Ray	3
12.	Cluster	5	Mob	3
13.	Along	3	By	3
14.	Intercede	5	Beg	3
15.	Meritorious	4	Fit	3
16.	Elegance	5	Grace	5
17.	Zapp	3	See (C)	1
18.	Therefore	4	So	3
		68		58

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Welcome, Premier Laval!

PREMIER LAVAL has come a long way—both actually and figuratively—to make friends. America will give him good reason to feel that it is ready to meet him halfway. Already he has found the hospitable thought of Americans reaching far out beyond the Statue of Liberty—that landmark of Franco-American amity—to welcome him.

The possibilities for good in his visit can scarcely be overstated. The mere fact that the heads of the two nations which today represent the world's most powerful economic units will sit down to talk over the present state of international affairs is a tremendous boon. And if President Hoover and Premier Laval can come to some mutual understanding about ways to hold the international ship of state steady in today's storm, immediate and lasting benefits will accrue to millions of people.

Debts and disarmament will undoubtedly constitute the *pièce de résistance* of the conversations in Washington. And there is now good cause to hope that each will help to diminish the other. Certainly American opinion would balk at any large reduction in debts without some definite reduction in arms.

A consultative pact will be another topic. France has made it very clear that she does not feel able to take any steps toward disarming until some further guarantees of security are forthcoming. It would seem that the United States might well offer a promise to take counsel with the other nations—especially with the League of Nations—whenever a threat to world peace arises.

Recent events have made it more than ever clear that America is a part of the world and will have to consult—formally or informally—with her neighbors when the peace of the world community is endangered. Coöperation along this line has been bold and free in the Manchurian crisis. It can hardly be less so in future.

Indeed, a formal promise to do what must be done matters little. But if a promise will give impetus to disarmament it might well be made. France will not ask America to bind itself to any course of action. It would be happy merely to have assurance that Washington will talk things over with Geneva, London, Berlin and Paris. By the Nine-Power Treaty the United States is already obligated to do that in the Pacific. Under the Kellogg pact she has herself already once called the nations into consultation to preserve the peace. If a pledge to take similar measures in future will buy some reduction in world armaments, it will be a cheap price to pay.

Formal agreements are not expected from the visiting of Premier Laval and President Hoover. But some rapprochement of the purposes with which France and the United States will face the problems of the next few months, and particularly the disarmament conference, should result. However, it should be remembered that presidents and premiers cannot alone achieve harmony between nations. The respective peoples must make some effort to understand and approach each other's viewpoint.

The world never has a surplus of friendly understanding. And undoubtedly there has been some shortage of that essential lubricant in the recent relations of France and America. Just as surely, M. Laval's informal call will greatly increase the supply.

Television on Broadway

OUT of the laboratories and on to Broadway is the latest step of the new art of television. Thus radio invades the movie field even as the movies in their time went to Broadway and invaded the field of legitimate drama.

The present effort is as limited as were the early motion pictures. Only head and shoulder views come over with any amount of detail. Also the transmission from subject to screen is merely over wires and not by ether waves. This simplifies the process greatly.

Considering the entertainment possibilities of such a limited "stage," one has a picture of television's début on the Great White Way. This seeming limitation need not be a serious obstacle, however, for art obtains its greatest effect with simple means, and the very simplicity required in television at its present stage should develop a technique which has great artistic potentialities.

In the meantime, television is rapidly developing. Within another year twice as much detail should be available. Within two years after that the detail should again be doubled. At that time, then, television should be giving pictures which will be a fair equivalent of present-day motion pictures.

When this period is reached, the geography of dramatic production may change, for television is not a "canned" affair, to be put in tins in California and shipped east to Broadway for reproduction. Television is an instantaneous thing and, even if it were possible, the cost of literally "piping" drama 3000 miles would tend to eliminate the use of Hollywood as a producing center for eastern drama.

Television promises to be more of a local thing, a sort of glorified local playhouse with many outlets, one drama on a hundred stages at the same time. Each big city will probably have its own producing units which will supply the talent for the pictures. On great occasions it will be possible to send out big New York productions. Also, such productions can be filmed and the film run at a later period in outlying transmitting stations which cannot get enough talent for local production.

For the present television appears in a vaudeville house as a novelty. But the transition from a novelty to an accepted thing has been repeated so often in recent history by the telephone, automobile, airplane and radio that we may confidently look forward to the same thing in television. In the meantime, this vaudeville showing is going to help a lot in bringing television before the general public, and thereby aid the progress of this new art.

The Indispensable Railroads

ONE of the chief values of the Interstate Commerce Commission decision on railroad rates is that it has impressed upon the people how vitally necessary it is that the United States shall have a sound and adequate transportation system. The whole discussion of the plea for a 15 per cent increase in charges has reënforced the point that, however attractive other means of movement may be or however pressing the economic exigencies, no one wishes to see the railways crippled.

The commission probably has protected the railroads from themselves by denying the request for a 15 per cent flat increase. This might readily have driven away more traffic than the higher rates would have compensated for. The commission was dealing with a twofold problem. The first phase has to do with meeting an immediate crisis of railway finance in which earnings have fallen in some cases even below requirements for bond interest. The second deals with a long-time trend of competition from motorcars, buses, trucks, airplanes and waterways as substitute carriers.

It is not unlikely that the distrust of railroad securities about which the commission was concerned arises even more from the competitive position of the industry than from the sharp decline of railroad earnings within the last year or two of economic depression. The commission well says that it is "not impressed" with the thought that the railroads "are doomed in anything like the near future to go the way of the stagecoach and canal." Yet undeniably they must fit in with a system of highway, airway and waterway transportation.

Within the bounds of these considerations the immediate problem of earnings must be met. The commission surely has labored earnestly in the formation of the alternative proposal it has laid before the railroads. It is a little strange that a pooling agreement in regard to earnings, which would have invited legal thunderbolts twenty years ago if proposed by a group of railroads, should now be urged on a nation-wide scale by an agency of the Government. Yet it would certainly make the $100,000,000 of estimated increased earnings under the new rates accomplish the purpose for which a much larger increase would otherwise have to be exacted from the shipping public. Executives of the stronger lines no doubt will look askance at it as being perhaps a step toward nationalization of the railroads, but as an emergency measure it would seem worth trying. Perhaps the experience in this pinch may induce public sentiment to permit the carriers in another time of prosperity to build up reserves against lean years.

Probably the most discussed question, now that the decision is known, will be whether wage reductions may still prove necessary. It is not certain that even the increases contemplated will meet the carriers' needs. In respect to wages, as in some other respects, the situation is no longer the same as it was when the rate plea was filed. Rates of pay in many other industries have come down, as have many of the costs of living. It would be unfair to attempt to keep wages in one industry pegged at the expense of others. But it is to be hoped that any readjustment of this kind may be worked out peaceably with the railway labor brotherhoods, perhaps by groups and cases rather than on a flat scale.

After all, the impressive thing in view of business circumstances is that the Interstate Commerce Commission saw fit to recommend any rate increases whatever. This, as Prof. William Z. Ripley says, is "a confession of the indispensable character of railroad service." It is noticeable, however, that the commission has tried to place the increases upon classes of goods least likely to leave the railways. In this is a reminder that if the community allows trucks, buses or barges to enjoy an unfair advantage, it must make up the difference on those commodities which only the steam railway can move satisfactorily.

This phase of the question lies only partly within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. To a larger degree it rests with the state governments. The latter determine whether motor transport competition shall be regulated as the commission recommends, whether it shall pay in taxes its full share of the cost of the highways which it uses, and whether the tax burdens of the railroads are made equitable. In the longer view the part of the states in making fair the competitive balance between the railroads and their rivals is as important as the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission in adjusting rates.

The World Goes On

CERTAIN persons in England have confessed that when they heard that the gold standard had been given up they had a vague foreboding that the world was coming to an end. The resumption of the routine of breakfast that morning surprised them. They had an impression of unreality when they found that trains were still running on the subways, that the shops were open and busy, and that passers-by might even be observed to laugh and smile. Soon, they felt, these dreamers would awaken to the dreadful actuality, and then—but after all, what? What exactly were they expecting?

It is the nature of moments of suspense to be temporary; either the expected blow falls, or it does not, and in either case human nature has a way of adjusting itself to the event. In the year 1000 A. D. people in all Christian countries, having been led by students of prophecy to expect the millennium, awaited the end of the world with trepidation. In 1001 they resumed a normal routine. In the ninth decade of the seventeenth century Sir William Petty observed that Englishmen were depressed by the scarcity of gold, the lack of trade and employment, the severity of taxation, the rise of prices, and many other evils. But he also observed that, in spite of all, "Men eat, and drink, and laugh as they used to do," and he refused to believe that the state of the country was so deplorable that it would not recover.

Sir William, like Macaulay at a later date, was justified by the event. No one, perhaps, would be very grateful to him, or to any other Job's comforter, if he should ask men to be indifferent to certain palpable evils of modern times, or to take no action to deal with them. But at the present time there is considerable danger, not only in England but in the United States and other countries, of becoming too much preoccupied with economic questions. Though these cannot be neglected, and nothing should be left undone to put right what is wrong, it must not be forgotten that there are other things which will loom large when this crisis is over. The whole of life does not consist of matters appertaining to business, prices, cash, profits and taxes, nor do these things change their character altogether by being considered on a national scale.

Englishmen who were undergraduates during the Boer War have reported that so much time was devoted to the reading of war news that their studies were seriously neglected. Persons who are young adults today may in like manner complain that so much attention is concentrated on the monetary or trade crisis of our time that other matters are neglected and other thoughts crowded out. It is worth remembering how much of the knowable world is unaffected by the "crisis." The past is unchanged by it and the future is not likely to be dominated by it. Books, music, the sky, the countryside, houses, friends—but there is no need to enumerate the "permanent fugacities"—they remain.

Lunenburg's Prize Haul

NOVA SCOTIA'S crack racing schooner, the Bluenose, of Lunenburg, has returned home with the prize catch of the season. In a series of races for the Dennis Cup, an international trophy symbolizing the fastest fishing vessel in the north Atlantic, the big Lunenburg salt-banker has successfully defended the title in two straight races against the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester.

What has been an off-season for the fisherfolk of Lunenburg, whose great fleet of fishing schooners has swung idly at harbor moorings for many a dull day, thus ends in a blaze of glory. The decisive manner in which the pride of the Maritime Provinces turned back her Gloucester rival in the international encounter outside of Halifax harbor redounds to the ability of Capt. Angus Walters and his stalwart crew from the homes of Lunenburg.

Especially significant is the fact that Bluenose was defeated by her rival from Gloucester in an informal series of races off Cape Ann last autumn. That Captain Walters was able to turn the tables on Capt. Ben Pine's vessel when the emblem of international sailing supremacy was at stake speaks volumes for the clever work of the Nova Scotians.

These international fishermen's races have the color, thrills, skill and hard work of keen sport. And—most important of all—in recent years, at least, there has been the best of good feeling between the rival crews. Although the Thebaud has hauled course for Gloucester without the much-hoped-for "catch," Captain Pine and his Gloucester men acquitted themselves like true sportsmen. Defeated, but not downhearted, the Gloucester crew can look forward to another autumn, hopeful that a different yarn may be written into the log book of Dennis Cup racing the next time the Thebaud falls in with the Bluenose for an encounter off Sambro Head.

The First Time East of Suez

FOR the first time in history, a French cabinet minister has been visiting Indo-China. Never before has a member of the Government ventured even so far from home as the Suez Canal during his term of office. This is indicative of the attempt which official circles are making to instill a certain degree of colonial consciousness into the French people.

Since French colonies in general appear at present to be the most contented in the world, and freest from nationalist agitation, the long voyage of M. Paul Reynaud, Minister for Colonies, may seem somewhat unnecessary. Yet he will find much to do on the other side of the world. Indo-China, like many other territories, is confronted with the serious economic problems arising principally from the present restricted market for certain staple commodities of world commerce such as rice and rubber. And, although the nationalist movement is by no means so vigorous in Indo-China as in some other parts of the Orient, there are stirrings of revolt against French authority. These are attributed in part to Communist propaganda from Moscow.

Thus, M. Reynaud's unprecedented "displacement," as ministerial excursions are called in France, has an intimate bearing on his country's relations with Russia. His observations concerning Communist agitations in Indo-China, and his conclusions as to the Soviet Government's probable intentions in this matter, cannot but have an important effect on the present negotiations for commercial and political pacts between Russia and France.

Editorial Notes

Payment in like kind seemed to be the rule at the Greater Mebane Fair in North Carolina recently when a bushel of wheat or corn paid the entrance fee to view the agricultural products displayed within.

Possibly one reason why the old songs seem sweeter is that the sweeter songs are the ones which have lasted to come down to us.

The International Bank

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BASEL

THERE are persons and institutions which have the limelight thrust upon them; there are others which seek the limelight; and there is a third category which shrinks from the limelight. The Bank for International Settlements, with its headquarters at Basel, Switzerland, does not welcome publicity, yet it vainly tries to avoid it—as when the assurances given there recently by Mr. W. Randolph Burgess that American credit plans did not mean inflation focused world attention on this bank.

The institution itself does not make resounding declarations; ordinarily there are no such eloquent speeches pronounced around the great table in the Board Room. The bank leaves the enunciation of political ideas, diplomatic doctrines, and popular appeals, to the statesmen. For its part, it examines needs and considers resources; and it moves with businesslike quietness in the practical realm of figures.

Nevertheless it cannot keep out of the news, and, in the economic crisis, the newspaper reader is constantly informed that the Bank for International Settlements has recommended this, and has performed that.

The bank was founded last year, largely to deal with the various payments of country to country—notably the German annuities, and the obligations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria. It distributes the funds in accordance with international agreements. But its functions as trustee or agent, though important, have become a comparatively small part of its operations.

* * *

Chiefly, perhaps, it has set up machinery which facilitates the coöperation of central banks, and in doing so it controls to some extent capital movements. Its opportunities for constructive service appear to be almost boundless. It is a clearing house eliminating numerous conversions from currency to currency which might trouble the exchanges. It is a reserve center for foreign holdings. It renders extremely valuable technical assistance, and it hopes to lay down common conditions for the purchase of gold.

But above all, it brings together the governors of most of the central banks of the world. These governors, and others, meet together monthly. They discuss their difficulties. They consider world problems. They learn by these regular personal contacts to understand each other and to collaborate with each other.

Their work is accomplished unostentatiously. The bankers do not travel to Basel with an army of reporters. They take their trains unnoticed and they do not ask that their proceedings be recorded. Basel is, indeed, a most convenient town, with a direct train service to almost anywhere in Europe; it is near France, on the German border, on the way to Italy, and it is connected with many capitals. Its railway station seems enormous; it is disproportionately large for such a relatively small place, and that is because it is truly an international junction.

And opposite the railway station is the Bank for International Settlements. If you come from Paris, or London, or Berlin, or Vienna, or Rome, you have only to step across the road to find yourself in the doorway of the bank, where you may choose almost any language you please in which to speak—French, German, English—and be sure of being understood. For that matter, figures are a universal language. You have no need to be a linguist to ascertain the meaning of 7's and 4's and 3's—though you had better be a financier.

* * *

The bank does not advertise itself. It is housed in what used to be a hotel. It has a plain exterior. It is not imposing. There is nothing to denote that here is what may prove to be one of the vital centers of the world's economy. The only grandiloquent note is struck by the great gilded iron-work gates in the hall; and those gates are condemned by many on the ground that, while they cannot serve to keep in secrets, there is no gold in the bank to be kept in.

It is a bank without gold; it does not, so far as I know, even own a counter. It does not ask for clients. Its customers are central banks, and its dearest possessions are mere books and papers. It has carried the process of dematerializing millions a little farther than it had hitherto been carried.

The League of Nations at Geneva lives upon personalities; but the Bank for International Settlements at Basel tries to live upon impersonality. Sometimes one is tempted to think that the component parts of the League are greater than the whole; but the bank endeavors to behave as though it had no component parts.

It would wish to be regarded, if regarded at all, as an institution, and not as a consortium of bankers of flesh and blood and individual character. That is an ambition which the bank can hardly achieve. The human element is not to be denied. It persists in breaking in. When I am at Basel I am quite unimpressed by the building, am slightly awed by the gilded gates, am moved at the thought of the invisible links of finance which converge from country after country to the bank; but I confess I am most interested in the men who meet within the portals of the bank.

* * *

Thus there is Mr. Gates W. McGarrah, president of the bank, a shrewd American banker, with a touch of humor, who, after a highly successful career, is now engaged in an international task which puts public service far before profits. He speaks with a benevolent authority.

I imagine, however, that it is Mr. Leon Fraser, also an American, who makes the wheels go round. I have seen him, after an exhausting day, up in his room, in his shirt sleeves, arranging his papers. Somehow it is difficult to picture a banker in shirt sleeves; he should surely have a frock coat and a silk hat. But here is Mr. Fraser, swift-thinking and indefatigable, with a striped shirt bulging above a broad belt.

Then there is M. Pierre Quesnay, the young French manager, whose rise to his present important position is one of the romances of banking. It is said that he was "lent" by the French Government to Owen Young during the sitting of the famous commission in Paris, and so impressed Mr. Young by his knowledge and ability that he put the young man's name forward when the bank was founded. M. Quesnay does his work with remarkable efficiency, tries to look solemn and elderly, but cannot help giving way to impulses of juvenile jocularity.

Among those who attend the board meetings is M. Clément Moret, the governor of the Bank of France. He has been described as the best governor the Bank of France has ever had. These superlatives are perhaps to be eschewed, but at least we can safely say that he is a good governor, that he knows his business, and that he brings sound judgment to the councils of the bank. I saw him one day, leaving the bank, still plunged in some problem, walking like a man in a dream, and oblivious of the trivial fact that he had sat on his hat.

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And then Dr. Hans Luther, the president of the Reichsbank, a little round man, given to quips and cranks, and capable of comic gestures; yet intensely serious, extraordinarily able, and sometimes, in his plain financial expositions, conveying a deep note of tragedy.

With his long stride, Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, passes. "They have forbidden me to talk to you," he says humorously, and we laugh. He laughs easily, and despite his immense responsibilities keeps a certain gayety. When one comes to think of it, all these bankers, on whom so much depends, have unexhausted stocks of gayety. Perhaps he, even more than Mr. Fraser, shatters the conventional notion of a banker. He looks far more like an artist—tall raking figure, big rolling eyes, pointed Vandyke beard. He has a cloak carelessly thrown over his arm, and a soft hat pushed to the back of his head. Though he somehow conveys the bohemianism of an artist, his perfectly fitting clothes, his well-groomed person, properly belong to the profession of banker.

There are many others who are helping to make of the organization, founded a little more than a year ago, a veritable international institution such as has been in the thoughts of all responsible bankers at least since the war. It was difficult to make a beginning, and the beginning was modest. The growth of the bank has been surprising, and although it possesses the most limited resources at present, it is to the bank that the statesmen turn in moments of crisis.

Its future cannot be restricted. It has already gone far beyond the narrow purpose which furnished the opportunity for its founding. Those who drew up the Young plan, however, foresaw something of its greater functions. They suggested that it should be an institution "whose direction from the start shall be coöperative and international in character; whose members shall engage themselves to banish the atmosphere of the war, to obliterate its animosities, its partisanships, its tendencious phases; and to work together for a common end in a spirit of mutual interest and good will."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Bargains Versus Quality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article on the editorial page of your issue of September 26 has prompted me to write you of an experience I had when one of our best stores put on a sale of standard merchandise, many of the articles being nationally advertised products that had always maintained a standard and price which had never, to the knowledge of the writer, deviated. Your editorial, "Profits From Lower Prices," opens with this question, "Will bargains inspire buying on the part of the consumer?" Being a consumer, I wish to tell manufacturers, through your pages, that one consumer had a very definite reaction against low prices.

Among the articles put on sale by the above-mentioned store was an article which the writer had used for years and one in which she had great confidence. This article was offered at less than half the usual price, and the first impulse was to put in a supply of these articles; the second reaction was disappointment and then loss of confidence in the article. The result was that a purchase was made to try out the article at the lower price, and the suspicion of lowered quality was confirmed, for the article, while maintaining certain qualities which had made it both popular and worth the original price, had also been skimped. There was just enough difference to make it worth just what it was being offered for. And then another vision rose up before the consumer, and that was conditions before wage adjustments were made, when the people who produced the things we use daily did so at the expense of their own health and happiness, and, following this train of thought, it became clear that if this article had been produced for less than half at the expense of quality, no doubt the person working for the manufacturer producing the article was receiving less for his work, which took all the joy and confidence out of this hitherto valued product. Since then the writer has found that the same effect is produced when something is offered for much less than it should be. This has resulted in a search for the better things, which have remained stable, and the same satisfaction is found when these things are found, for, knowing that cheap prices are generally at the expense of the worker first, the writer gets keen joy out of patronizing places that have kept up their standards both as to quality and price.

There is, of course, one angle to the price situation which needs adjustment, and that is where prices are inflated and an unfair profit is being extracted from the consumer. This evil, we all feel, should be balanced, but as to bargains, it is one consumer's conscientious belief that we generally get what we pay for, and dumping a lot of inferior merchandise on the retail market simply confuses and repels the buyer.

A CONSUMER.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Wages—Hours—Machines

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article in the Monitor of September 5, "Labor Day and the Machine," while both timely and illuminating, seems to me to have left something unsaid.

In the last section of this article the writer says, "The chief point that must be threshed out in the next decade is whether wages shall come down at the same rate as the costs of living." Now, as a matter of fact, wages have already come down. When the employer finds it necessary to shut down part of the time, the wages paid are less than usual and this is, of course, a reduction in wages.

Why not reverse his point and ask, "Shall wages be kept down for a decade, hoping to bring about a return of prosperity?" But, as this writer says, "When prosperity returns, America will find itself in the position of having many more workers than it needs to tend the machines unless the work is spread out more than heretofore."

Nearly a year ago I wrote the senior Senator of my State, suggesting shorter hours as a solution of the unemployed problem; he did not see the possibility, or thought it unwise to add to the distress of his colleagues. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts did introduce in the last Congress a measure which would have done as a starter, but he did not push even that palliative.

I am writing from the viewpoint of a farmer. Low wages will not furnish more jobs. Low wages will not boost the price of cotton, corn and wheat. But low wages will increase the poverty of the unemployed, add to the distress of all classes and many who have accumulated a competency will be thrown into the ever-increasing ranks of the destitute, having been taxed into pauperism by a harassed and debt-burdened Government.

The chief point that should be threshed out in the next few months is, short hours with high wages must prevail. The unemployed problem would at once disappear, business revive, doles and charities become unnecessary, taxes could be reduced, and the farmer could go ahead and plan his next year's crop with the assurance that the country is going head on into a peaceful prosperity.

M. D. ALEXANDER.

Birmingham, Ala.